THE WEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE.

A CHILD A SLEEP.

(From the "Aurora Light.") There he lay upon his ba k. The yearling creature warm and moist with life To the bottom of his dimples-to the ends Of the love's fumbled curis about his face For since he had been covered over much To keep him from the light glare, both his cheek Were bot and searlet as the first live ro e The shepherd's heart-blood ebb-d away into The faster for histore. And love was here As instant! in the pretty baby mouth, Shut close as if for dreaming that it sucked; The little naked feet drawn up the way Of nestled birdlings; everything so soft And tender—to the little holdfast hands, Which, closing on a finger into sleep, Had kept the mold of it.

While we stood there doub, The light on his eyelids pricked them wide. And staring out at us with all their blue, As half perplexed between the angelhood He had been away to visit in his sleep. And our most mortal presence-gradually He saw his mother's face, accepting it In change for heaven itself, for such a smile As might have well been learned there-never Moved, but smiled on in a drowse of costacy So happy (half with her and half with heaven) He could not have the trouble to be stirred, But smiled and lay.

#### President's Message.

To the Senate and House of Representatives :

In coming before you for the first time as Chief Magistrate of this great nation, it is with great gratitude to the Giver of all good for the many benefits we enjoy. We are blessed with peace at home, and are without entangling alliance abroad to forebode trouble; with a territory unsurpassed in fertility, of au area equal to the abundant support of five bundred millions of people, and abounding in every variety of useful mineral, in quantity sufficient to supply the world for generations; with exuberant crops; with a variety of climate adapted to the production of every species of earth's riches, and suited to the babits, tastes and requirements of every living thing; with a population of forty millions of free people, all speaking one language; with facilities for every mortal to acquire an education; with institutions closing to none the avenues to fame or any blessing of fortune that may be coveted; with freedom of pulpit, the press and the school; with a revonue flowing into the National Treasury beyoud the requirements of Government supply. Harmony is being rapidly restored within our own borders; manufactures hitherto all directions, producing a degree of national independence unequaled by that of any other

These blessings, and countless others, are to them for our stewardship. I carnestly desire that neither you nor I may be condemned by a free and enlightened constituency. por by our own conscience.

nitude, aided, as it was, by the sympathy and taken from the control of the capitalist, and | provided by law. ed where all labor rightfully

The work of restoring State Governments loyal to the Union, of protection and fostering free labor, and "roviding for paying the nterest on the public debt, has received ample atten ion from Congress Although these measures have not met with the success in all particulars that orght to have been deserved, yet on the whole they have been more successful than could have been reasonably

Seven States which passed ordinances of secession have been fully restored to their places in the Union. The eighth, Georgia, held an election at which she ratified her Constitution, republican in form, elected a Gov ernor, members of Congress, a State Legislature, and all other officers required. The Gov. ernor was duly installed, and the Legislature snet and performed all the acts then required of them by the Reconstruction Act of Con-

Subsequently, however, in violation of the Constitution which they had just ratified, as since decided by the Supreme Court of the State, they unseated the colored members of the Legislature, and admitted to seats some members who are disqualified by the third clause of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, an article which they themsel-

ves had contributed to ratify. Under these circumstances, I would submit to you whether it would not be wise, without lay, to enact a law authorizing the Governor of Georgia to convene the members orig inally elected to the Legislature, requiring each member to take the oath presented by the Reconstruction Act, and none to be mitted who are ineligible under the third clause of the Fourteenth Amendment

The freedmen, under the protection which they have received are making rapid progress learning, and no complaints are heard of lack of industry on their part, when they receive fair remuneration for their labor The means provided for paying the interest on the public debt, with all other expen

ses of the Government, are more than ample The loss of our commerce is the only sult of the late rebellion which has not re ceived sufficient attention from you. subject | call your earnest attention. I will not be effected, but will if necessary, make it the subject of a special message during the ses-

sion of Congress.
At the March term, Congress, by a joint resolution, authorized the Executine to order elections in the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to submit to them the Consti tutions which each had previously in Convention framed, and submit the Constitution either entire or in separate parts, to be voted on at the direction of the Executive.

Under his authority, elections were called In Virginia the election took place on the 6th of July, 1869. The Governor and Lieut. Governor have been installed; the Legisla ture met and did all required by this resolu ion, and by all the reconstruction acts o Congress, and abstained from all doubtfu rity. I recommend that her Senators and Representatives be admitted to seats. and that the State be fully restored to its place in the family of States.

Elections were called in Mississippi and

Texas to commence on the 20th of November. 1869, and to last two days in Mississippi and four days in Texas. The elections have tak en place, but the result is not known. It is to be hoped that the acts of the Legislatures of these States, when they meet, will be such as to receive your approbation, and thus close

Among the evils growing out of the rebellion, and not yet referred to, is that of an ir edcemable currency. It is an evil which I hope will receive your most earnest atten-tion. It is a duty, and one of the highest duties of the Government to secure to the citizens a medium of exchange of fixed, un-This implies a return to a specie basis, and no substitute for it can be bloodshed in Cuba, and in the int-rest of a devised. It should be commenced now, and neighboring people, proposed their good offithe debtor class. Immediate resumption, it practicable, would not be desirable. It would

ever, in the paper value of the measure of all squinst Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to of trade; it makes the man of business an execute the neutrality laws in good taith, no been received. An appropriation by Concept the containing the state of the property of the containing the state of the property of the containing the state of the paper value of the measure of all against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to been received. An appropriation by Concept the containing the state of the paper value of the measure of all against Cuba have been broken up. It has been the endeavor of the Administration to been received. An appropriation by Concept the containing the state of the paper value of the interests been the endeavor of the Administration to been received. An appropriation by Concept the containing the state of the containing involuntary gambler; for all sales when future payment is to be made, both parties speculate as to what will be the value of the currency to be paid and received. I earnest y recommend to you then, such legislation as will ensure a gradual return to specie pay ments, and put an immediate stop to fluctus tions in the value of currency. The methods secure these results are as numerous as are the speculators on political economy. To se-cure the latter I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price whenever presented; to withhold from circulation all such carrency redeemed until sold again for gold.

The vast resources of the nation, both developed and undeveloped, ought to make our credit the best on the earth. With less burden of taxation than the citizens have endur ed for six years past, the entire public deb could be paid in ten years; but it is not de-girable that the people should be taxed to pay it in that time. Year by year the ability t pay increases in a rapid ratio; but the burd of interest ought to be reduced as rapidly as can be done without the violation of cor tract. The public debt is represented, in great part, by bonds having from five to twenty and from ten to forty years to run, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. respectively. It is optional with the Government to pay their bonds at any period after the expiration of the last time mentioned upoh their face. The time has already expired when a great part of them may be taken up, and time is rapidly approaching when all may be. It is believed that all which are ow due may be replaced by bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceed og four and one bull per cent; and as rapidly as the remain der becomes due, that they may be replaced in the same way. To accomplish this it may be necessary to authorize the interest to be paid at either of three or four of the money centers of Europe, or by any Assistant Treasurer of the United States at the option of the holder of the bonds. I suggest this sub ject for the consideration of Congress; also simultaneously with this the propriety of redeeming our currency, as before suggested at its market value at the time the law goes into effect, increasing at the rate at which currency will be bought and sold from day to day, or week to week, at the same rate of in

terest as Government pays upon its bonds.
The subject of tariff and internal taxation will necessarily receive your attention. revenue of the country is greater than the requirements, and may, with safety, be re-duced. But as the funding of the debt in a four or a four and a half per cent. loan would reduce the annual current expenses largely thus, after funding, justifying a greater reduction of taxation than would be now expedient, I suggest a postponement of this question until the next meeting of Congress.

It may be advisable to modify taxation and the tariff in instances where unjust or burd ensome discriminations are made by the present laws; but a general revision of the unkown in our country are springing up in laws regulating this subject I recommend the postponement of for the present.

I also suggest the renewal of the tax on incomes, but at a reduced rate-say three per cent .- and this tax to expire in three years. With the funding of the national debt as here suggested, I feel safe in saying the taxsubmitted to your care, and mine, for safe keeping for the brief period of our tenure of office. In a short time we must each of us return to the ranks of the pecple who have conferred upon us our honors, and account from year to year, as the resources of the

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows the receipts of the Government for the or by our own conscience.

fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, to be \$370.

Emerging from a rebellion of gigantic mag843.747, and the expenditures, including inassistance of nations with which we were at estimates for the ensuing your are more fapeace, eleven States of the Union were four vorable to the Government, and will, no doubt years left without legal State government. A show a large decrease of the public debt. The et had been contracted, American com- receipts into the Treasury, beyond expendi therce was almost driven from the seas, the tures, have exceeded the amount necessary to adustry of one-half of the country had been place to the credit of the sinking fund, as

> such contraction of the currency as to cripple trade, and seriously affect the prosperity of the country. Under these circumstances the the country. Under these circumstances the Secretary of the Treasury and myself heartily concurred in the propriety of using all the surplus currency in the Treasury in the purthe interest bearing debt of the country, and of submitting to Cengress the question of the disposition to be made of the bonds so par chased. The bonds now held by the Treasury amount to about \$75,000.000, including those belonging to the Sinking Fund. I recommend that the whole be placed to the credit of the Sinking Fand

Your attention is respectfully invited to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury for the creation of the officer of Commissioner of Customs Revenue; for the ncrease of salary to certain classes of officials, and the substitution of increased Na tional Bank circulation, to place the out-standing three per cent certificates, and most especially to his recommendation for the repeal of the laws allowing shares of fines, penalties, forfeitures, &c., to officers of the Gov ernment or to infomers.

The office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue is one of the most ardnous and responsible under the Government-it falls but little, if any short of a Cabinet position in its mportance and responsibilities I would ask it, therefore, such legislation as, in your of dignity commensurate with its importance and with a character and qualifications of the class of men required to fill it properly. As the United States is the freest of all na

ions, so. too, its people sympathize with al people struggling for liberty and self-government. But while so sympathizing, it is due to our honor that we should abstain from en reing our views upon unwilling nations. and from taking an interested part, without avitation, in the quarrels between different tions, or between Governments and their jects. Of course we should always be in formity with strict justice and law, international and local. Such has been the policy of the Administration in dealing with these For more than a year a valuable province

of Spain, and a near neighbor of ours, in whom all our people cannot but feel a deep interest, has been struggling for independence and freedom. The people and Government of the United States entertain the same warm feelings and sympathies for the people of Coba, in their peuding struggle, that they manifested throughout the previous struggles behalf of the latter. But the contest at no time assume I the conditions which amount to a war, in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a de facto political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency this nation is its own judge when to accord the rights of belligerency, either to a people struggling to free themselves from a government they believe to be oppressive, or to independent nations at war with each other. The United States has no disposition to intertere with the existing relations of Spain to her colonial possessions on this continent European powers will find their interest in terminating these relations, and establishing their present dependencies as independent powers-members of the family of nations. auhiect to transfer from one European powe When the present relations o colonies cease they are to become independ ent powers, exercising the right of choice and of self-control in the determination of their future condition and relations with

The United States, in order to put a stop to reached at the earliest practicable moment cos to bring the existing contest to a termi-consistent with a fair ragard to the interest of nation. The offer not being accepted by practicable, would not be desirable. It would received by Cuba, was withdrawn. It is hoped compel the debtor class to pay beyond their that the good offices of the United States may

contracts the premium on gold at the date of this unhappy strife.

And rule to thousands. Fluctuations, how-

by the suffering we have endured from lack of like good faith toward us by other

nations. The United States schooner Lizzie Major was arrested on the high seas by a Spanish frigate, and two passengers taken from it, and carried as prisoners to Cuba. Representa-tions of these facts were made to the Spanish Government as soon as official information of them reached Washington. The passengers were set at liberty, and the Spanish Govern-ment assured the United States that the captain of the frigate, in making the capture, had acted without law; that he had been reprimanded for the irregularity of his conduct and that the Spanish authorities in Cuba would not sanction any act that could violate the right or treat with disrespect the sover-

eignty of this nation. The question of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, at one of the Bahama Islands, by the Spanish authorities, is now the subect of correspondence between this Government and that of Spain and Great Britain. The Captain General of Cuba, about May last, issued a proclamation authorizing a search to be made of vessels on the high seas. Immediately remonstrance was made against this, whereupon the Captain General issued a new proclamation, limiting the right of search of vessels of the United States so far as authorized under the treaty of 1795 proclamation, however, was immediately with-

I have always felt that the most intimate relations should be cultivated between the Republic of the United States and all other nd pendent nations on this continent. It may be well worth considering whether new treaties between the United States and them may not be profitably entered into, to secure more intimate relations, friendly, commercial

The subject of an interoceanic canal, to unect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the Isthmus of Darien, is one which commerce is greatly interested in. Instrucions have been given to our Minister to the public of the United States of Colombia to endeavor to obtain authority for a survey by neir Government, in order to determine the practicability of such an undertaking, and a charter for the right of way, to build, by pri-vate enterprise, such work, if the survey

proves to be practicable. In order to comply with the agreement of the United States, as to a mixed commission at Lima, for the adjustment of claims, it beame necessary to send a commissioner and ecretury to Lima, in August last. No apopriation having been made by Congress this purpose, it is now asked that one be made, covering the past and future expenses

The good office of the United States to bring out a peace between Spain and the South American Republics, with which she is at war, having been accepted by Spain, Peru, and Chili. a Congress has been invited to be held in Washington during the present win-

A grant has been made to Europeans of an exclusive right to transit over the Territory Nicaragua, to which Costa Rica has given ts seent, which, it is alreged, conflicts with he vested rights of citizens of the United states. The Department of State has now his subject under consideration. The Minister of Peru having made repre-

sentations that there was a state of war be-tween Peru and Spain, and that Spain was constructing, in and near New York, thirty gunboats, which might be used by Spain in such a way as to relieve the naval force at Cuba, so as to operate against Peru, orders were given to prevent their departure. No further steps having been taken by the repreentative of the Peruvian Government to prevent the departure of these vessels, and I, not feeling authorized to detain the property of a nation with which we are at peace, on a mere Executive order, the matter has been re-

The conduct of the allies and the Republic Paraguay has made the intercourse with bat country so difficult that it has been emed advisable to with draw our represen-

Toward the close of the last Administration, a Convention was signed at London for the settlement of all outstanding claims between Great Britain and the United States. which failed to receive the advice and conent of the Senate to its ratification. The ime and the circumstances attending the necceptance by the people of the United States, and its provisions were wholly inadequate or the settlement of the grave wrong that had been sustained by this Government, as well its citizens. The injuries resulting to be United States by reason of the course dopted by Great Britain during the late in increased rates of insurance; the diminution of imports and exports id other obstructions to domestic industry and production; in its effect upon the foreign mmerce of the country: in the decrease and transfer to Great Britain of our commercial marine; in the prolongation of the war. and the increased cost, both in treasure and n lives, of its suppression, could not be ad sted and satisfied as ordinary commercial claims which continually arise between commercial nations; and yet the Convention reated them simply as such ordinary claims, from which they differ more widely in the gravity of their character than in the magniude of their amount, great even as is that ofference. Not a word was found in the renty, and not an inference could be drawn rom it to remove the sense of the unfriendly ess of the course of Great Britain to our struggle for existence, which had so deeply and universally impressed itself upon the people of this country. Believing that a convention thus misconceived in its scope, and inadequate in its provisions, would not have produced the hearty, cordial settlement of nding questions which alone is consistent with the relations which I desire to have established between the United States and Great Britain, I regarded the action of the enate in rejecting the treaty to have been wisely taken, in the interest of peace, and as a necessary step in the direction of a perfect and cordial friendship between the two countries. Sensitive people, conscious of their ower, are more at ease under a great wrong wholly unatoned, than under the restraint of a settlement which satisfies neither ideas of

ustice nor their grave sense of the givenrace hey have sustained.
The rejection of the treaty was followed by state of public feeling on both sides which I thought not favorable to an immediate at empt at renewed negotiations. I accordingly o instructed the Minister of the United States Great Britain, and found that my views in this regard were shared by Her Majesty's Minister. I hope that the time may soon arive when the two governments can approach the sulution of this momentous question an assurance of what is due to the rights, dignity and honor of each, and with the deter niuation not only to remove the causes of complaint in the past, but to lay the founds tion of a broad principle of public law, which will prevent future, differences, and tend to firm and continued peace and friendship is now the only grave question which the United States have with any foreign na-

The question of a treaty for reciprocity be ween the United States and the Bridish Provinces on this continent, has not been avorably considered by the Administration the advantage of such a treaty would be wholly in favor of the British producer, except possibly, a few engaged in the trade tween the two Sections. No citizen of the United States would be benefited by reciprocity. Our internal taxation would prove a tion to the British producer, equal to the protection of the tariff. Some arrangement, however, for the regulation of commercial intercourse between the United States and the Dominion of Canada may be

The Commission for adjusting the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget's Sound Agricultural Company upon the United States, has terminated its labors. The award of \$650,000 has been made, and all rights and titles of the company on the territary of the

north-western and boundary of the United treaty of 1856, have completed their lapre, and the commission has been dissolv-

In conformity with the recommendation of Congress, a proposition was early made to the British Government to abolish the mixed courts, created under the treaty of April 7, 1862, for the suppression of the slave trade. The subject is still under negotia-

It having come to my knowledge that a corporate company organized under Bridish aws, proposed to land upon the shores of the United States, and to operate here, a submarine cable, under a concession from his Majesty, the Emperor of the Erench, of an exclusive right to: twenty years of telegraphic communication, between the shores of France and the United States, with the objectionable feature of subjecting all messages conveyed thereby to the soverighty and the atrol of the French Government, I caused the French and British legations at Washington to be made acquainted with the probable policy of Congress on the subject, foreshadowed by the bill which passed the Senate in March last. This drew from the representatives of the company an agreement.

accept as the basis of their operations the provisions of the bill, or of such other enact ent on the subject as might be passed during the approaching session of Congress; also, to use their influence to secure from the French Government a modification of their oncession, so as to permit the landing upon French soil of any cable belonging to any company incorporated by the authority of the United States, or of any State in the

Union, and on their part not to oppose the establishment of any such cable. Is consideration of this agreement, directed the withdrawal of all opposition by the New York authorities to ing of the cable, and to the working of it until the meeting of Congress. I regret to say that there has been no modification made in the company's concession; nor. as far as I can learn, have they attempted to se cure one. Their concession excludes the capital and the citizens of the United States for these hostilities. The past, however, can I recommend legislation to protect the rights of citizens of the United States, as well as the dignity and sovereignty of the nation against such an assumption. I shall also endeavor to secure, by negotiation, an abandonment of the principle of monopolies in ocean

telegraphing cables. Copies of this correspondence are herewith The unsettled political condition of other

ountries less fortunate than our own somemes induces their citizens to come to the Juited States for the sole purpose of becom ing naturalized, Having secured this they return to their native country and reside there without disclosing their change of al legiance. They occupy official positions, or ositions of trustor honor, which can only be seld by citizens of their native land. They such citizens; and it is only when civil dis-cord, after perhaps, years of quiet, threatens them, or threatens their persons or their nu-tive State drafts them into its military service that the fact of their change of allegiance is made known. They reside permanently way from the United S ares; they contrib nothing to its revenues; they avoid the du-ties of citizenship, and they only make themselves known by a claim of protection. I have directed diplomatic and consular officers of the United States to scrutinize carefully all such claims for protection.

The citizen of the United States, whether native or adopted, who discharges his duty to his country, is entitled to its complete protec-tion. While I have a voice in the direction of affairs, I shall not consent to impair the sacred right by conferring it upon fictitious and fraudulent claimants.

On the accession of the present Administration, it was found that the Minister for North Germany had made propositions for the negotiation of a convention for the pro ection of emigrant passengers, to which no response had been given. It was concluded to be effectual, all the maritime powers engaged in the trade should join in such a measure. Invitations have been extended to the Cabinets of London, Paris, Florence, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague, Copenhagen and Stock nolm, to empower their representatives at oriation of the treaty were unfavorable to its | Washington to simultaneously enter into ne gotiation, and to conclude with the United States conventions, identical in form, making uniform regulations as to the construction of the parts of vessels to be devoted to the use of emigrant passengers, as to the quality and quantity of food, as to the medical treatment of the sick, and as to the rules to be observed during the voyage, in order to secure ventils tion, to promote health, to prevent intrusion and to protect the females; and to provide for the establishment of tribunals in the sev eral countries for enforcing such regulations,

by aummary process. Your attention is respectfully called to the law regulating the tariff on Russian hemp, and to the question whether to fix the charges on Russian bemp higher than they are fixed on manilla is not a violation of our treaty with Russia-placing her products upon the same footing with those of the most favored na-

Our manufactures are increasing with wonwhich they now receive, with the improvethe place of skilled labor to a large extent. Our imports of many articles must fall off largely within a very few years. Fortunately, too many manufacturers are not confined a few localities, as formerly, and, it is to be hoped, will become more and more difused, making the interest in them equal in ne, and retain with us the means which therwise would be shipped abroad.

The extension of railroads in Europe and the East is bringing into competition with army that appropriations be made for the our agricultural products like products of forts at Boston. Portland, New York, Philaour agricultural products like products of other countries. Self-interest, if preservation, therefore, dictates caution against disturbing any industrial interest of the country. It teaches us, also, the necessity of looking to other markets for the sale our surplus. Our neighbors south of the United States, and China and Japan should receive our special attention. It will be the ndeavor of the Administration to cultivate such relations with all these nations as to entle us to their confidence, and make it their oterest as well as ours to establish better

ommercial relations. Through the agency of a more enlightened icy than that heretofore pursued toward China, largely due to the sagacity and efforts of one of our own distinguished citizens, the world is about to commence largely increased relations with that populous and hitherto exclusive nation. As the United States has been the initiator in the new policy, so they should be the most earnest in showing their good faith in making it a success. In this nection I advise such legislation as will forever prelude the enslavement of the Chinese upon our soil, under the name of polies, and also prevent American vessels om engaging in the transportation of coolies to any country tolerating the system. I also recommend that the mission to China be aised to one of the first-class.

On my assuming the responsibilities of Chief Magistrate of the United States, it was with the conviction that three things were es sential to peace, prosperity and the fullest development of the country. First among these is strict integrity in fulfilling all our bligations; second, to secure protection to person and property of the citizens of our common country, wherever he may choose to move, without reference to origina wherever he may nationality, religion, color or politics—de-manding of him only obedience to the laws and proper respect for the rights of others; third, the union of all the States, with equal

Providing the means, however, could not se cure the object desired, without a proper administration of the laws for the collection of penditures over receipts of \$5,383,620. The States and the British possessions, under the the revenues, and an economical disbursement of them. This subject the Administration has most earnestly addressed itself, with results, I believe, satisfactory to the country. There has been no besitation in changing officials in order to secure efficient execution of the laws, (sometimes, too, where, in a mere enue in 1868 by \$996 336, and the increased

> It may be well to mention here that embarrassment is possible to arise from leaving on the statute books the so-called Tenure-ofoffice act, and I earnestly recommend its to-tal repeal It could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, when providing that appointments made by the Pre ident should receive the consent of the Senate, that the latter should have the power o retain in office persons placed there by ederal appointments, against the will of the President. The law is inconsistent with faithful and efficient administration of the dovernment. What faith can the Executive put in officials forced upon him, and those, too, whom he has suspended for reasons? How will such officials be likely to serve an Administration which they know does not rust them ?

For the second requisite to our growth and duces the receipts for postal service from 25 prosperity, time and a firm but humane ad-ministration of existing laws, amended from ime to time as they may prove ineffective, or eve harsh and unnecessary, are probably il that are required.

The third cannot be attained be special

nesced in by the force of public opinion. From the foundation of the Government to e present the management of the original own experience upon the frontiers and in In-dian countries, I do not hold either legislamost in contact with the Indians, blameless | year \$,840,140, not be undone, and the question must be met as we now find it. I have attempted a new policy toward these wards of the nation (they cannot be regarded in any other light than as wards) with fair results, so far as tried. and which, I hope, will be attended ultimately with great success. The Society of Friends is well known as having succeeded in living in peace with Indians in the early settlement Pennsylvania, while their white neighbors other sections were constantly embroiled. They are also known for their opposition to strite, violence, and war, and are generly noted for their strict integrity and fair lings. These considerations induced me give the management of a few reservations Indians to them, and to throw the burden selection of agents upon the society itself positions of trust or honor, which can only be held by citizens of their native land. They journey under pasports describing them as Report of the Commissioner of Indian Af-

For Superintendent and Indian agents not on reservations, officers of the army were elected. The reasons for this are numerous. When Indian agents are sent there, or near here, troops must be sent also. The agent and the commander of troops are indep-ndent of each other, and are subject to orders from different Departments of the Government. The army officer holds a position for ie, the agent one at the will of the President. he former is personally interested in living harmony with the Indians, and in the esablishment of a permanent peace, to the end that some portion of his life may be spent within the limits of a civilized section. The er reason is an economic one; and still other, the hold which the Government has mon a life officer; to secure a faithful scharge of duties in carrying out a given

The buildings of railroads, and the access hereby given to all the agricultural and min-oral regions of their country, is rapidly bringcivilized settlements in contact with all bes of Indians, no matter what ought to the relations between such settlements and the aborigines, the fact is they do not barmonize well, and one or the other must

ive way in the end.

A system which looks to the extermination the race is too horrible for a nation to lopt, without entailing on itself the wrath of I Cristendom, and engendering in the citiens a disregard for human life, and the ights of others dangerous to society. I see substitute for such a system, except in acing all the Indians on large reservation rapidly as can be done, and giving them absolute protection there. As soon as they are fitted for it, they should be induced to territorial governments for their own prote on. For full d taits on this subject I call your attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of In-

The report of the Secretary of War shows e expenditures of the War Department, the year ending the 30th of June, 1869, to \$80,644,042, of which \$23,882 310 was disarsed in the payment of debts contracted uring the war, and is not chargeable to curent army expenses. The estimate of \$34,derful rapidity under the encouragement [581.031 for the expenses of the army for the ext fiscal year is as low as it is believed can ments in machinery already effected and be relied on. The estimates of bureau offi-still increasing, causing machinery to take ears have been carefully scrutinized, and reduced wherever it has been deemed prac ticable. If, however, the condition of the ountry should be such, by the beginning of the next fiscal year, as to admit of a greate ntraction of troops, the appropriations as ed for will not be expended. The appropria tion estimated for river and harbor improveall sections. They give employment and ments and fortifications are submitted sep-support to hundreds of thousands of people at arately. Whatever amount Congress may deem proper to appropriate for these pur poses will be expended.

The recommendation of the General of the delphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco, if for no other is concurred in.

I also ask your attention to the recommenation of the General commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, for the sale of the sea islands of St. Paul and St George, Alaska Territory; and suggest that it either be complied with, or that legislation be had for the protection of the seal fisheries, from which a revenue should be derived.

The report of the Secretary of War contains a synopsis of the reports of the heads of bureaus, of the commanders of military divions, and of the Districts of Virginia, Misissippi and Texas, and the report of the General of the army in full. The recommenda-tions therein contained have been well con-sidered, and are submitted for your action. however, call your special attention to the ecommendation of the Chief of Ordinance of use to the Government; also, to the recommendation of the Secretaey of War that the act of the 3d of March, 1869, prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Staff Co of the army be repealed. The extent of coun try to be garrisoned, and the number of milnumber of staff officers required is more dependent upon the latter than upon the form-

The report of the Secretary of the Navy, accompanying this, shows the condition of the navy when the Administration came in-, and changes made since.

Strenuous efforts have been made to place as many vessels in commissi n or render them fit for service, if required, as soon as possible, and to substitute the sail, for steam, while cruising, thus materially reducing the expenses of the navy, and adding greatly to

though not extravagant policy toward

1859, amount to \$18,344,510, and the expendipenditures over receipts of \$0,385,020. The excess of expenditure of over receipts for the previous year amounted to \$6,437,992. The increase of revenues for 1869, over those of 1868 was \$2,051 909, and the increase of expenditures was \$967,538. The increased revenue in 1869 exceeded the increased revenue. view, undesirable political results were likely to follow,) nor any heaitation in sustaining efficient officials, against remonstrances wholly political.

ende in 1868 was \$2,627,879 less than the increased expenditures in 1868, ahowing, by comparison, this gratifying feature of improvement, that while the increase of expenditures over the increase of receipts in 1868 was \$2.439.534, the increase of re

Your attention is respectfully called, and recommendations made, by the Postmaster General, for authority to change the rate of compensation to the main trunk railroad nes for their services in carrying the mails; having post route maps executed; for recognizing and increasing the efficiency of the special agency service; fo the increasing of the mail service on the Pacific, and for ea-tablishing a mail service under the flag of the Union on the Atlantic; and more especially do I call your attention to his recommenda-tion for a total abolition of the franking priv-ilege. This is an abuse from which no one receives a commensurate advantage. It reto 30 per cent, and largely increases the ser-

The method by which postage should be paid upon public matter is set forth fully in the report of the Postmaster General.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior

egislation; but must be regarded as fixed shows that the quantity of public lands dispute the Constitution itself, and gradually ac-June, 1869, was 7,666,152 acres, exceeding that of the preceding year by 1.010.409. Of this amount 2 899 544 acres were sold for cash. inhabitants of this continent—the Indians—has been a subject of embarrassment and expense, and has been attended with continuous robberies, murders, and wars. From my land, and located on warrants and scrip. The eash receipts from all sources were tion or the conduct of the whites who come \$4,472,886, exceeding those of the previous

During the last fiscal year 23,196 name were added to the pension rolls, and 4.876 dropped therefrom, leaving it at its close with 186.963 names The amount paid to pensionars, including the compensation of disbursing agents, was \$28,422,884, an increase of \$411,192 over that of the previous

The munificence of Congress has been con spicuously manifested in its legislation for the soldiers and sailors who suffered in the recent struggle to maintain that unity of government which makes us one people. additions to the pension rolls of each successive year since the conclusion of hostilitie result in a great degree from the repeated amendments of the act of the lath of July 1862, which extended its provisions to cases not falling within the original scope. The large out ay which is thus occasioned is still further increased by the more liberal allow ance bestowed since that date upon those who, in the line of duty, were wholly or par-tially disabled. Public opinion has given an emphatic sanction to these measures of Congress, and it will be conceded that no part of our public burden is more cheerfully borne than those which are imposed by this branch of the service. It necessitates, for the next fiscal year, in addition to the amount justly chargeable to the naval pension fund, an appropriation of \$30.000.000.

During the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, the Patent Office issued 13,762 parents, and its receipts were \$686.389; being \$213.926 more than the expenditures.

I would respectfully call your attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the latter has no such personal interest. Anoth- Interior for uniting the duties of surprising the education of the freedom with the other luties devoting upon the Commissianer of quire its use readily It it is the desire of Congress to make the

is, which must be taken during the year 1869, more complete and prefered than here otore. I would suggest early action upon any plan that may be agreed upon. As Congress t the last session appointed a committee to take into consideration such measures as might be deemed proper in reference to the census, and to report a plan, I desist from saving more. I recommended to your favorable consider-

ation the claims of the agricultural Burean for a liberal appropiration. In a country so diversefied in climate and soil as ours, and with a population so largely dependent upon agriculture, the benefits that can be conferred by property fostering this Bureau are incal

I desire respectfully to call the attention Congres to the inadequate salaries of a of a number of the most important officers of the Government, In this message I will not enumerate them, but will specify only the ustices of the Supreme Court. No change has been made in their salaries for fifteen years. Within that time the labors of the Court have largely increased, and the expen ses have at leas doubled. During he same time Congress has twice found it nece sary to ncrease largely the compensation of its own members, and the duties which it owes to an other Department of the Governmen deserves, and will undoubtedly receive

its, due consineration. there are many subjects not alluded to it this measage, which might with propriety be introduced, but I abstain, beleiving that your patriotism and atatesmanship suggest the opies and legislation most conducive to the interests of the whole people. On my part, I promise a rigid ment, and their strict enforcement, U.S. GRANT. part, I promise a rigid adherence to the laws,

Birth of an Heir to the Throne of Italy-Public Rejoicings-Popular sympathy With the Reyal Family, Naples Correspondence of the New York Times, November 14th.]

The Princess progresses well, and that gives pleasure to every one in Naples, but the fetes will not be hold, perhaps, for another fortnight. The preparations were not completed. How could they be, indeed, in a country where every hing is put off till tomorrow? But, apart from this, perhaps, it was deemed more delicate and graceful to defer the great rejoicing until the convalescence

he Kingdom, should have been present, had not arrived, as the event was not expected itury posts to be occupied, is the same with a reduced army as with a large one. The communicated to the audience, and loud and joyous was the applause; the national hymn was twice called for, and those who were present describe the scene as being equal to any of those which were witnessed, and car never he forgotten, in the early part of the reign of Victor Emanuel as King of United Italy. A gentleman, by no means favorable to monarchy, said it reminded him of the times of Garibaldi, and he thought that no its efficiency.

Looking to the future, I recommend a libergreater demonstration of attachment to the city in Italy could possibly have made a third, the union of all the States, with equal rights, indestructible by any unconstitutional means.

To secure the first of these, Congress has taken two essential steps. First, in deelar-

AT THE UNION PAIR RELD AT 101.4 RD PARE, R. T., 1866, there was made the only really thereach and scientific trial ever conducted between sewing and scientific trial over conducted between sewing machines.

The agents for the competing machines were required to make a minute list of all the advantages claimed for their machines, and each particular claim subjected separately to the mest thereugh test and examination. The results were decisive and all in favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs. The following are some of the advantages which were claimed for this machine:

It is the simplest. Claim sustained.

It is he least lible to get out of order. Sustained it is he best made machine; every part being an exact duplicate. Sustained.

It runs the fastest. Sustained. ceipts over the increase of expenditures in 1868 was \$1,083,371.

It runs the fastest. Sustained.

It has the best device to prevent the wheel runling backward. Sustained.

It requires less mechanical skill to operate it.

Justained. Sustamed.

It requires less time and instruction to learn to use it. Sustained.

It is the most certain and reliable in operation

It is the most certain and reliable in operation sustained.

Nove—It is a fact worthy of remark, that during the entire trial—which continued without interms store for the store of the continued without interms stored, nor the thread once broken, nor a needle broken or bent, by the Wilcox & Gibbs machine. No kind of ork was attempted to be done on it that was not accomplished, and done in a perfect and workmanlike manner; and no effort was made on it that was not entirely su cessful.

Its needle is the shorter. Nus ained.

The needle is also straight, and eas liable to be broken than one curved. Sustained.

It is bereled, and therefore atronger than one with a small shank. Sustained.

a small shank. Sustained.

The needle is recured in its place by a paisaned device, which renders it self-adjusting, so that nether skill nor experience is necessary in setting it.

arente arente with aprentament

sertion.

Marriage and death notices inserted gratuitonaly
Diffusive notices ten cents per line.

The privileges extended to annual advertices will
attictly confined to their own business, and ad-

ortisements occupying mere space than com or, or advertisements foreign to the less usiness of the contracting parties, will be al or extra, at our published rates.

ILCOX &

Bewing Machines.

73 Wost Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Chie

IBBS'

ther skill nor experience is necessary in acting it.
Sustained.

It uses but one thread, and thus avoids the necessity of complicated machinery, which is required for two threads. Sustained.

It sews directly from the spool, thus making it annecessary to rewind the thread and adjust it in the shuttle. Sustained.

It makes the "Wilcox & Sibbs" or "twisted loop stitch"—a stitch original with this machine, and made by no other—which for general purposes is superior to the lock stitch.

Nove—The trial upon this claim was very thorough, and the practical tests minute and accurate. Each machine was required to use thread from the same spool, make the stitch of the same length and perform the test work on the same piece of goods, with the lines of sewing side by side. The results were all decisive, and in every test is favor of the Wilcox & Gibbs machine. Its scam has the peculiar advantage of being cadily taken out when it is desirable, while it is sess liable to rip, in use or wear, than the lock-titch. Sustained.

No E-This claim was also very severely tested, at the say manner as the large state of the say.

sare manner as the last, and with equally e results—all in avor of the Wilcox & Gibbs The seam is more clastic and stronger than the ek-stitch. Sustained.

The seam is also the most even and beautiful, ustained.

ustained. The seam is always self-fastened, thus avaiding ne necessity of a "revers ble feed," or any other omplicated device for that purpose. Sustained, Its ten ion is more simple and more easily adjusted. Sustained. It will do a greater variety of work. Sustained It will do a greater variety of work. Sustained It me machine is more easily and speedily chazed from one kind of work to another. Sustained. In consequence of the shorter sweep of the needle, here is much less wear of the thread from its vibrance through the needle's eye in the act of sewing, astained.

A - muller needle can be used with the same size f thread, which adds to the strength and beauty of the seam, especially on linen or other hard goods. ustained.

ne seam, especially on filter desired. It has he best hommer. Sustained. It has he best feeder. Sustained. It has the best feeder. Sustained. It has the best braider Sustained. As a family sewing machine, the Wilcox & Gibbe sin point of actual merit without a rival. Hunireds of the a are yearly taking the place of other sandard machines, and the company has met with a success wholly unprecedented in sewing machine istory, fifty per cont more having been sold of them than were ever sold by any other company in the same number of its earliest years. Full descriptive circulars, also samples of sewing furnished on application. irnished on application.
All machines was ranted for three years. Terms ducemen s are offered. Where no agencies are established, parties can order by mail, as the instruc-

REFERENCES: Mrs. Clara Owens,

"Eliπ. Wadkins,
"William Morris,
"S A Scoly,
"Samuel Nadou,
"W B Matthews,
"Stellenners, Stalleup. Catharine Grant, Freelove Miller, hos A. Ross, Lizzio Slemmone Joseph Martin, Annie Yancy,

Safety Fire Jacket.

IN SECURING MYSELF, I THEREBY SECURE MY NEIGHBOR

FROM

ACCIDENTAL LOSSES, AND RELIEVE MY MIND AT ONCE

From the Fearful Dread of Fire!

Which is the certain, and positive result, seemer or later from a defective flue. All smoke and fireflues are in a measure defective, and especially so when piping for stove come in close proximity to wood. They are dangerous and unreliable, either with er without Crocks, as the numerous fires occurring where they are used a means of safety amply prove. These crocks necessarily contract and expand, being the effect of the change of t mperature from heat to cold, causing the more relative from the greatest safe y. The great majority of the condingrations in this country originate from some defection in the flue when pipes are used as conductors of heat and smoke, and it will continue to bead, until the crocks are dispensed with and something more reliable and durable is ambetituded. This defect and accordance is at the contraction of the feet and an cortainty i at once removed and so ty made available when it is desired, by

J. B. HARRIS'

PATENT FIRE PROOF JACKET! Which has been examined, proved, and highly

and urgently recommended. GENNANTOWN, Bracken co... Ey., September 10th, 1886.
WE, the Committee, appointed to examine and report upon the great security given to property and life, by the introduction of J. B. MARRIS FIRST PROOF, JACKET, would respectfully and upontly recommend it to the consideration of the Directory of the Mason and Bracken Agricultural Association, as eminently deserving their approval, by an appropriate premium.

of the Princess and the King. Her Royal Highness, as I have already told you, up to Wednesday evening, drove daily in the Chaija. On Tuesday night she was at the San Carlo on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, she was dining with a party of her friends, and at ten and a half o'clock became the mother of a fine male child.

There were present on the occasion Prince Humbert, the Duchess of Genoa, Prince Carignano, the Marchesa de Monterano, one of the ladies in waiting, and the medical attendants. General Menabrea, who, as Notary of he Kingdom, should have been present, had Premium Awarded.

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Gotels. MERCHANTS' HOTEL

(Formerly Dennison House.) Fifth street, near Main

CINCINNATI, ONIO.

Late of Kentucky, Late of Kentucky

PROPRIETORS.

HORD & TATLOR, Prop

WORKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE The surprise at the nomination of GEO.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, BY THOMAS M. GREEN. FEG BOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

The Bulletin says that Messrs. Barpoon and U conant were employed as attorneys in the case of one of the youths who robbed A noter Socialis; but it stops short of eving that they had anything to do with approaching the Grand Juries through SHARIES, or with the farce of Judge SPANIOS's private talk with PHISTER'S client (not theirs.) Does the Bulletin mean to insinuate what it does not openly charge? Let us have the charge, if one is intended to be undergonst Messrs. Ban-noun and Cournann, put in a tangible phage, and it will then be the place of au-e gentlemen to reply to it; and, in the m antions, if the charge shall be backed up by credible evidence it will be found that the editor of the EAGLE will assail impropriety or corruption on the part of his friends as vigorously as he has assailed them when practiced by those to whom he is simply indifferent. The editor of the Bulletin knows that we have not assailed Judge PHISTER or any one else for rendering any leg of service in this or any other case, and therefore its interrogatory as to the reason for our failure to mention the names of Barbour and Cochrane as well as that of Judge PRISTER is disingenuous and irrelevant, unless it is his purpose to intimate that they were also concerned in the transaction attributed to Judge PHIs-T.R. We mentioned the name of the latter in connection with the affair simply because the migrapresentations of the testimony of Averer Sorrares by the Bulletin made it necessary in showing how Soenzins came to go before the Grand Jury and what he proved when he got there. We learned from him that he had cen appeared by promises of compensation for the stolen articles, andt but Judge Puisten had cajoled him into saying to the Grand Jury that he did not want the money. gonde-orot to the penitentiary. He did not mention the names of Mesers. BAR-BOUR and COCHEANE in that transaction. and we never heard from any other source that they were implicated in it. If the Bulletin has any information on the subject let us have it. If Judge PHISTER's name has recurred in these columns more frequently than has been pleasant to him or consonant with our own wishes he has to thank the fally of his fugleman which made it becomeny.

CONTRACT CONTRACTOR CO

We draw the attention of the Bulletin to the fact that in the case of LOVE we ate. made no mention of Judge PHISTER's application for the commutation of Love's punishment had been signed or endorsed Governor STEVERSON the injustice of stat was interested as the attorney of the crim STANTON had seted improperly in urging R. Baker and Robt. Riddell, Jr. The application. Of course so soon as we knew that the application had been signed the charge we had made of baving granted the commutation merely to propitiate a political friend. We have never assailed Judgo Phister or any one else as corrupt for simply signing an application for pardon, or for the legal service of drawing up such application, or for procuring signatures-to such documents. So far as we have reflected upon any one in such connection, it has been by simply stating the facts which indicated a collusion with the Prosecuting Attorney for the dismissal of indictments that ought to be prosecuted. by illegal payment of money or promises of the same to the Attorney. While there are evidences of this kind of a transaction against Judge PRISCER and HENRY T. STANTON in the LYTLE case, and against Judgo PHISTER in the CLARKE case, there has not been the slightest proof of any transaction of the kind on the part of ANDREWS, HICKMAN, WADSWORTH, BARBOUR, or Countains, that has been brought to our knowledge in the cases upou which we have commented or in any other. If the Bulletin has any proof against any of these gentlemen of similar transactions, and will give it to us, we will assume the responsibility of the publication, and convince our contemporary that in the exposure and dennaciation of corruption or improprieties, we are no respecter of persons. The statement of the Bulletin that we have excused or extenuated in any of these persons what we have condemned the fact that he was requested to so exer- him, but had fallen out with him. was gothercise clemency by any of these gentlemen; ing the corn on his part of the place, when the nature of the case, except so far as to through a gate on Hewitt's premises. This power from personal motives. It may be Gaunon shot Hewitt dead. true, as the Balletin states, that the persons it has not a single fact to adduce which son of the seventh son, and the seventh son goes to show that we assailed them because of the seventh daughter, who walked when they were Democrats, or from any other he was seven months old, and whose father. motive than the one we have avowed, a who practiced medicine one hundred years desire to check crime and lawlessness by in Africa, and came to this country in 1862. an exposure of the official corruption and with fourteen daughters and twelve sons, looseness which encourages and promotes lived to be one hundred and thirty-seven them. Give us one single instance in years and seven months old, and his mother which our personal friends have been cor. to the age of ninety seven years. Dr. Eddy. rapt or guilty of any impropriety in mat- in question, will be seventy-nine in Christters which we have a right to criticise, and mas. then if we hold our hand or spare them the Ar Washingtonville, Columbiana County charge of unworthy motives may be re- last Tuesday night, an anonymous lady from garded as sustained. But our contempt New York, procured a quantity of morphine for the accusation is only equalled by our at a drug store, informed her husband of the abhorrence of the corruption we have ex- purchase and what she intended to do with posed and proved, and instead of making it, and, before he could snatch it from her, us halt in our course it will only increase swallowed paper and all. Then taking to her

con Government aggregating nearly \$323,- home, she called a physician, but it was too What Livery were

lished.

H. YEAMAN for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is the greatest among those who know him best. As a awyer he occupied a second rate position in a country town whose bar was not celebrated for the ability of its members. As a jurist he had no rank at all. As a politician, his race was short, and as inconsistent as it was brief, exhibiting him as the merest time server. He was elected by bayonets in 1865. As a diplomatist he achieved little or no distinction in the little third class embassy given to him for his pretended support of the policy of ANDREW JOHNSON, which he has since repudiated. His forte is that of pomposity and egotism, in which he does excel people commonly met with. He managed to mpress the President with a sense of his greatness or of his subserviency, we do not know which. He is not a relation of the GRANT or the DENT family, nor is his name among those who subscribed for gifts to the President. He did not enjoy the acquaintance of JESSE R. GRANT. The mystery is almost unfathomable.

Dr. Price, of Lexington, introduced a bill into the Kentucky Legislature establishing ten per cent. as a conventional rate of interest. The bill is made the special order for the 16th inst. in the House of Representatives. We sincerely hope it may pass. It is very difficult to obtain money for a less rate. It is almost impossible to borrow for any length of time even at that rate, because the usury laws endanger the principal to the amount of the usury. The laws on that subject do not cheapen, but rather enhance the price of money. The establishment of a conventional rate of interest would invite capital to the State instead of driving it for an investment to other States, and would cheapen its hire by making it more abundant. It would give legal sanction to the current rate of interest. It would be to the advantage of the borrower, and give greater security to the lender of

The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed upon a bill, to be presented on the 13th inst., in relation to the reconstruction of Georgia. It is based on the recommendation set forth in the President's

POLITICAL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

The bill passed at the last session of the present Congress, by the House of Representatives, removing the political disabilities of several hundred persons in Kertucky, Virginia and other States, has just been passed unanimously by the Sen-

The names of the Kentuckians relieved name. In innorance of the fact that the are Phillip Lee, H. W. Bruce, T. Hagan. Richard Wintersmith and Blanton Dancau, D. Howard Smith, Chas. B. y Judge Andrews, John G. Hickman, Thomas, J. M. Elliott, A. L. McAfee, W. H. Wansworth and others, we did John Logan, Wm. E. Kellar, Thos. W. Napier, J. Grigeby, A. J. Beall, John. A. ing that the communication was grapted to Frazer, H. A. Huston, Chas. Duncan, J. please Hon. RICHARD H. STANTON, who P. Nicholss, William Dickenson, W. E. Bell, Juo. S. Wills, Jas. W. Schooling, T. inal; but we did not intimate that Judge P. A. Bibb, D. O. Harris, R. P. Owen, P.

THE House Judiciary Committee has by these gentlemen we made the necessary authorized its chairman to report a bill for correction. While their signatures did the repeal of the Civil Tenure Act. It is not make the commutation right or proper, thought there will be little opposition to the repeal in the House

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The Kentucky Legislature met on Monday. Hon. P. S. LESLIE, of Barron county, who has already had two years experience in the position, was elected Speaker of the Senate. Dr. J. R. HAWKINS Was reelected Clerk, and J. A. MUNDAY, Assistant Clerk. J. ALEX. GRANT was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and JOSEPH E. READ. Doorkeeper. Hon. J. T. Bunch, Speaker of the last House, was unanimously chosen to fill that place. On motion of D. PRICE. M. T. CHRISMAN, of Boyle, was elected Clerk. The other subordinate officers of the House elected were: T. S. PETTIT. Assistant Clerk: J. M. HINES, Sergeautat-Arms, and R. A. THOMPSON Door-

HORACE GREELEY calls upon Ben. Butler to place himself at the head of a movement to remove political disabilities from all classes of persons at the South. Old Ben, has the matter under advisement and may accommodate the philosopher of the Tribune provided Mr. Grant will consent to aid him in the enterprise. Just now his time is principally occupied in trying to shift the responsibility of his small indiscretions at New Orleans, for which there has been a fifteen thousand dollar bond given. When that affair is disposed of, he may look after the political disability question.

in Judge Phisten is simply false, and the In Chariton, county, Mo., on Tuesday of last record shows it to be so. Nor have we week, a man named Hewitt, who had rented accepted as an excuse or justification of part of a farm belonging to a man named the Governor's abuse of the prerogative Gannon, and lived in the same house with out we have expressly stated that their Gannon concluded he would gather his corn requests did not justify his course or alter also; but to do this he would have to pass relieve him from the charge of using his Hewitt forbade, when they quarreled, and

STEUBENVILLE has a marvelous colored assailed have all been Democrats, but physician, who professes to be the seventh

our industry in gathering testimony with bed she awaited death, but the doctor came which to sustain what we have pub. first with his stomach pump.

It is reported in Cleveland that a little German girl was buried at Brooklyn, several weeks ago, after apparent death from The attorneys of the Tehuantepec Ship lock-jaw, and that nine bours after the Company and the Mexican Pacific Rail- burial her mother, fancying she heard a road Company and the Mexican Pacific noise in the grave, got a spade, dug up the Rellroad Company file with the Claims' coffin, and found her child warm as if alive, Commissioners a claim against the Mexi- and lying upon her side, when, taking her late for respecitation.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of The Constitution of Kentucky imposes upon me an obligation to communicate to the General Assembly, from time to time, information of the state of the Commonwealth, and to recommend to them such measures as I may deem expedient and necessary for the public welfare. In the performance of this duty, I avail myself of the occasion to tender to you, individually, my cordial greetings. The pleasure of again meeting you in your legislative capacity is enhanced by the satisfaction which the prosperous condition of the Commonwealth at this time so justly inspires.

We have abundant cause to thank and praise God for the bounties of His provilence vouchsafed to us during the vicissi tudes of another year. To healthy seasons and abundant harvests, He has been pleased to add the continued and peace-ful enjoyment of our civil and religious privileges. New and inexhaustible sources of prosperity have been opened. Extended lines of railway communicationsome already completed, others in rapid construction—are bringing into closer contact distant portions of the Common-wealth; while an enlarged variety and amount of interests, productions, and pursuits, are comenting new ties of inter course and trade between all our people extending the circle of reciprocal ben between the States themselves, and imparting new strength to that chain of nutual dependence which binds them all

in closer fellowship.

Our prosperity and advancing progress in commercial and industrial develop ment proportionably increases representative responsibility. At no period in the past did the necessities of the Com monwealth more earnestly demand of the Representatives of the people than at this tour, a system of wise, enlarged, liberal, and provident legislation.

TINANCES. The reports of the Auditor and Tressurer exhibit to you a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during the past year. You will also find, in the Auditor's Report, an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending on 10th October, 1870. A brief abstract from this Report exhibite the following results:
The public debt of the Commonwealth, on the loth of October, 1868, amounted to \$3,025,220 21
Add increase of school bonds being amount of surplus school money 1st July, 1869.

During the fiscal year ending 10th October, 1868, there was redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sink-ing Fund State bonds amounting to

Amt. State debt 10th October, 1869... \$8,307,177 52 Deduct the amt, of bonds dedicated to the School Fund, and not re-deemable.

Leaving the ant. of the State debt proper, upon the 1-th October, 1869—\$1,657,894 to This indebtedness of the Commonwealth 

10,000 0 ing.
6 per cent. bonds maturing in 1570 and 1572.
Military bonds maturing in 1895...
5 per cent. bonds maturing between 1876 and 1873. 1,119,500 0 318,000 0 \$1,658,894 The balance in the State Treasury on 16fa October, 1838 Receips for the fiscal year ending 18th October, 1839 \$567,199 6 678,505 7

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending for Getober, 1802.... \$1,265,706 35 908,921.9 Leaving balance in Treasury on Add amount belonging to Sinking Fund 18th October, 1859, but not 8356,783 42

If, therefore, the loan made by the Com missioners of the Sinking Fund to the Revenue proper, of \$840.849 05, was rethe balance in the Treasury eash on hand, upon 10th October, 1869 would be \$1,259,335 50; which sum, if ap plied to the extinguishment of the outstanding indebtedness of the Common-wealth, would reduce the State debt, exclusive of the school bonds not redeem-

clusive of the school bonds not a able, to \$300,538 50.
To meet this mid-bitedness, the Com-missioners of the Sinking Fund hold 788 shares in the Bank of Ken-tucky, which, at par, is.

7.009 shares Bonk of Kentucky,
In the Bank of Louisville, and snares in the Bank of Louisville, and snares in Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington nailroad, 200 shares of preferred stock in Lexington & Frankfort Railroad, 2,178 shares, at 50 ess. (which is a low estimate). Refered Stock in turnpike roads, at par value \$2,541,350 t5, estimated at each value Aunual rent of Kentucky locks and

Rent of the Kentucky Penitentiary.. Deducting State debt ....

26,000 00

103,900 00

74,519 50

wealth, it will be seen from this summary, is in a most healthy and prosperous con-dition. If our outstanding bonds were now due, and the \$840,849 05, due by the Revenue Department proper to the State, were returned, our resources are more than sufleient to pay off at once the State debt

This item of \$840,849 05 was created by loans of money, at different periods, to supply existing deficiencies in the annual current revenue, which was insufficien to meet the ordinary necessities of the State Government. The first of these loans was made as early as 1861. It was doubtless supposed, at that time, that the excess of revenue over the disbursements would soon permit the money borrowed by the Revenue Department to be turned. The depressed condition of the Commonwealth, for several years succeeding the late civil war, rendered full collections of the revenue, in many of the counties, utterly impossible. Many sheriffs were compelled to ask of the Legislature extensions of time for the payment of the revenue. Heavy losses, in many instances, followed these extenions. In addition, \$57,511,770 of taxable property was, by the manumission of our slaves, withdrawn from the tax lists .-The natural consequence was, an excess of expenditures over receipts. To supply these deficiences from time to time, th Commissioners of the Sinking Fund were empowered, by various and continued legislative enactments; to make advance ments to the Revenue Department, which were to be returned to the Sinking Fund

These loans have been increased with-in the past two years to enable the disofficers of the Government to meet and discharge extraordinary appro-piations made by the Legislature, for which no provision was made at the time of their passage. However unwise may be the policy of making appropriations without at the same time providing the means for their liquidation, and however much such legislation tends to embar-rassment in the finances of the State, the object of these appropriations were too vitally necessary to the welfare of the Commonwealth to permit the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to doubt as to their duty in mak ug additional loans for their payment. When it is remempered that these extraordinay appropria tions were made in part to erect fireproof public offices; to found and erect that noble charity, a House of Reform for Juvenile Offenders; to add another wing to our Institution for Feeble-minded Children; to complete addition (al ready begun) to our Lunatic Asylums. to remove obstructions from Licking river; to make large and necessary additions to the Kentucky State Prison; I am quite sure the people of Kentacky will not only cordially approve the en-lightened policy of the Legislature which made them, but will cheerfully respond to any increased temporary assessment equired to refund the money used in

While the Commissioners of the Simk. ing Fund have always promptly respon-ded to any loan on the part of the Rev-

GOVERN SEES MES AGE, enue Department required for existing of an oath; to the faithful discharge of exigencies, and will always rejoice to do so, it must not be forgotten that the resources intrusted to their custody and management have been consecrated by the Constitution as an an invollable fund for the payment of the public debt. spirit and letter of that instrument alike demand that prompt legislative provision should be at once made for the return of

the money loaned An examination of the Auditor's estimates for the next fiscal year renders it self-evident that the expenditures will exceed the receipts by a very large sum. In that estimate he includes the loan due by the Revenue Department to the Sinking Fund. A special assessment of a very inconsiderable amount, to be le-vied for two or three years, would scarcebe felt, and would enable the Revenue Department promptly to liquidate its in-debtedness, and also to meet any balance to become due ou extroardinary appro-

priations already made.

I respectfully recommend that some action be taken by you for a revision of our revenue laws. It is an important subject, which cannot safely be postponed. Our present revenue system is thorough! defective. Many of its provisions are incongruous and inconsistent, and in their operation have led to mischievous results. It requires reform. Many subjects which should be assessed, and would yield a large revenue, have never been on our revenue lists, and escaped taxation altogether. Many others which are listed do not pay a sufficient tax, ratably with other property. Our mode and standard of assessment are not uniform, and operate unequalty and unjustly. The same property, in some portions of the Com-monwealth, is assessed by a specie standard while in others by a paper standard. A large amount of revenue is lost by unequal valuations by the assessor.

me provision is required to ensure greater punctuality in the payment o the taxes. Great losses have occurred in extending indulgence to collectors of the revenue, by special acts, in individua cases, postponing the time at which by aw he is required to pay it into the freasury. Such a system, if tolerated Treasury. Such a system, if tolerated, will be followed by serious pecuniary embarrassment.

Great difficulty, and some loss in the revenue, has occurred from the operation of the law now in force permitting sureof the revenue to be released from lia bility thereon, after service of a rule upon his principal to appear in the county court and give counter-security If such a practice prevails, great embar-rassment must follow. Collectors of the revenue should be required to execute a valid and sufficient bond, and the sureofficial term of their principal. recent occurrence demonstrate, as I learn the neccessity of some change in the provisions of the law upon this subject I recommend that you provide by law for the appointment of three competen commissioners, charged with the duty of revising our revenue laws, who shall have power to sit during the recess of the General Assembly, and report the result of their labors to that body for approval.

STATE AGENCY. Since your adjournment there has been paid, upon the war claim of this Comnonwealth against the Government of the United States, the sum of \$14,308 48.
The original claim, divided into eleven
installments, amounted to \$2,50,500,103 62
Amount received thereon \$2,20,500 50

Add an additional twelfth Install-nent, which was forwarded to Wash-ngton on 24th November, 1889, mounting to

This will be further increased by claims now in the Quarter-Master generals Ofice, constituting the thirteenth installment, which amount to about sevente thousand dollars, and increase by that sum our present existing demand.

It is impossible to say how much of our entire demand will be realized, or at what period. I went to Washington in July ast, accompanied by the Quarter-Master General, to ascertain, by a personal examination, the causes which delayed the nainly attributable to the stringent requisitions of the present laws as to the character of proof required by the Department in support of the various items in each account. In addition, large items are disallowed for technical objections to the character and grade of proof. Many of the officers in command in Kentucky during the war, upon whose order men and supplies were furnished by Kentucky to the United States, have died or been scattered to different and distant portions of the country. It is difficult, therefore, to procure, in many instances, the testimony of the officers making the requisition. Again, many of the requisitions for supplies and troops furnished by Kentucky were made by the officer in command in an emergency, where the danger and necessity forbade the possibility of communicating with the War Depart-ment. While our demand has been fully proved, in many instances, for supplies and men furnished under such circumstances, it has yet been disallowed, because the requirement of the law, that the order of the War Department direct ing the requisition must first be produced and as no order ever emaneuted in the character of claim last cited, its produc-tion was impossible. Several of the States procured special acts of Congress, directing a settlement of their war claims on equitable principles. Similar legislan on behalf of Kentucky would

lead to a prompt settlement of our claim. The heavy amount of business in the bureaus where the war claims of all the States are examined and audited, is another unavoidable cause of delay. I am satisfied that our State Agent has been efficient, energetic, and untiring in his efforts, and that a failure to realize a larger amount of our debt is in nowise attributable to him. I am of opinion that there is no longer a necessity for continuing the State Agency. I have not abolished it, because all the installments had not been forwarded, and because the services of our Agent were repuired in correcting er-rors of law and fact, in the statement given by the Auditor, for his alleged reection of items in our account. Our state Agent expected confidently to have realized a large and further payment about this time, and may do so before the close of the year

In lieu of the Agency, I recommend that the Commissioners of the Sioking Fund be authorized to employ some responsible person, upon a contingent comensation exclusively, to be agreed on between them, for the collection, at his own cost, of the balance now due the Com-

The subject of insurances is one which

INSURANCE.

by the large proportions to which the business has already attained, and its rapidly increasing importance, demands your most deliberate consideration. There is good reason to believe that the premiums paid for insurance in Kentucky amount to millions of dollars, while the values at hazard are incomparably greater The experience of several of the States of the Union, in bringing these operations under governmental supervision, is now of sufficient duration, and has so borne the test of trial, as to vindicate its claims to the favorable consideration of every Comthe favorable consideration of every Commonwealth which has not adopted the system. Events of recent occurrence are a sufficient and significant warning to us that the people of Kentucky should have the advantage of its protection, before greater disasters shall bring upon those, who now have the power to avert them, the serious repreach of neglected duty. Iusurance, in some of its branches is claimed to be a science. It is most certainly a system, not well understood by many who seek its benefits. If, however, the officers of companies ongaged in ever, the officers of companies engaged in such business he placed under the super-vision of a skillful official, incited both by reputation, interest, and the sanctions

the high trust committed to him, the want of understanding by men of other avocaons will thus, to a large degree, be ren-

dered harmless.
The people of this Commonwealth have been accustomed to look to the Auditor's Office for information on this subject. The establishment of a bureau, in con-nection with that office, under the supervision of the Auditor, charged with enforcement of all laws upon this subject. and clothed with the supervisory power and control, will, under proper legislative guards and restrictions, tend, in a great measure, to screen the people against the impositions of fraudulent or unsound corporations. A commissioner in such a bureau can apply the proper tests to determine how far the companies are entitled to the confidence and patronage of our people, and by timely interference

revent serious losses.
As an additional safeguard, all comnanies doing business in this State should be required to deposit with the Auditor or Treasurer a large amount of the valuable securities in which it may, by law be authorized to invest their capital and accumulations, to be held in trust for the benefit and security of all its policy-holders, unless evidence is furnished that a like deposit has been made, for like purposes in some other State.

Another additional safeguard should consist in some standard of valuation, or rule of reserve, as applicable to life in-surance, to be established and fixed by law. In this country, the maintenance of adequate reserves is admitted to constitute the only sure basis upon which to build a stable life insurance company; but its is safer to secure by law compli ance with a line of conduct so essential to popular safety, than to admit of lati-tude to either the judgement or fidelity of fallible man. The highest authorities on insurance assert confidently that the maintenance of such legalized reserves, with registry of distinctive numbers, date and computed values of all policies, in detail, and open to public inspection. with these values or reserves invested in safe interest bearing securities render life insurance companies continuously solvent, and clothe them with an ability to settle with promptness the remotest demands upon them. I have no such knowledge as authorizes me to speak, save from the statement of the most ac complished and experienced writers on

The interests involved in these institutions are of the most sacred character. Their beneficiaries are the willows and orphans of our land; and the insurance companies trustes of the hard earning honest, industrious husbands and fathers, who seek through their agency to provide for their dependent loved one when death has deprived them of the power to make further effort for their oteetion and support. These interests these beneficiaries; these husbands and fathers of our beloved Commonwealth, loudly clamor for legislative protection; and it is a remarkable fact in support of such a claim that the sound and solvent companies zealously desire this legislative supervision, as an additional guarantee to confiding public, and as a protection against the unequal and injurious competition of spurious companies.

The revenue laws regulating the taxes from parties engaged in insurance are imperfect, and demand revision. The inervention of county court clerks, as the first recipients of the taxes on insurance companies, may be dispensed with to a great advantage. Let all insur-ance companies or their agents, em-powered to do business in Kentucky, report in detail the amount of business done by them 'directly to the Auditor, and pay directly the taxes due into the State Treasury. Impose heavy penalties for failing to report. No ground for fraud or neglect of duty would then be afforded to these Companies, and the noney would much sooner find its way

into the Treasury. By a proper system of reciprocal provisions and guards. I am persuaded harmony in the operations of insurance companies of this and other States my be secured, the public interest protected, and facilities afforded for the examination of the merits and solvency of all the com-panies, with great saving of time and of Nor would the Commonwealth incur any increased expenditure by such legislation. By a judicious plan of assessments and fees, to be made and paid by the various insurance companie under the provision of law, which need not be onerous or oppressive to them, all the expense of the proposed scheme supervision can be provided to be paid by the parties who ought to pay, to the great benefit of good companies as well as to the public. I am fortified in this conclusion by the fact that one insurance company in this Commonwealth, at the last session of the Legislature, procured the passage of an act authorizing it to deposit its securities with the Auditor, and volunteered to pay all extra cost growing out of the deposit thus made; deeming such action the best guarantee of its ability to meet all demands of those holding policies in it.

SURVEY OF CUMBERLAND RIVER. In pursuance of a legislative act approved 16th March, 1869, requesting me to appoint a competent engineer to survey and examine that part of the Cumber-land river lying between the town of Williamsburg and the mouth of Laurel river, and report to the next General As-sembly what obstructions there are in way of the navigation of the said river. the probable cost of removing said ob-structions, and the advantage to be derived by the State from said removal, upon the 26th day of April, 1869. I appointed John C. Broadhead, who will, during your present session, doubtless

CITIES OF HICKMAN AND COLUMBUS. By a joint resolution of the General Assembly, approved 10th March, 1869, I was directed to appoint some competent civil engineer to examine the cities of Columbus and Hickman, and report to the next General Assembly if the banks of the Mississippi at those points can be preserved from washing, and the probable cost. In the performance of this duty, I appointed George McLeod, an engineer of large experience and eminent distinc-tion, who accepted the appointment, and will make his report during your present

CALL OF A STATE CONVENTION. Twenty years have nearly elapsed since the adoption of the present Constitution of Kentucky. More than half of the members of the Convention that framed it have passed away. It would be indeed wonderful had not so long an experience of the practical operation of any organic system of human government, however seemingly perfect its provisions, devel-oped errors and defects which required

During the past eight years wonderful innovations in our domestic polity have taken place. Remembering that no alteration can be effected in our fundamental law for six years to come, under any circumstances, I am of the opinion that our best interests demand that the General Assembly should so far recognize the existing circumstances of a new era as to submit the question of a call of a Convention to the people. An affirmative popular vote would be required to sanction it twice in four years before a convention could be called. Amid the active remains which now surround as for a convention of the convention of t agencies which now surround us, few can doubt that very many changes in our present Constitution would be absolutey required before that period arrives. therefore resommend the passage of a law submitting this question to the popular

The subject of education, at all times important to the welfare of the Commonwealth, continues, in a most unexampled degree, to meet with popular approval.— The proposed tax for Common School purposes, submitted by the last legislature to the people of Kentucky, although three

times greate ann any previous tax for a similar purpose ever before submitted to a popular vote, was, in despite of our monetary condition, carried by a majority of twenty-five thousand votes. The neces-sity of adequate means, hitherto deemed the chief cause to which the want of suc cess in our Common School System has been attributed, can no longer justly be urged as an obstacle to the glowing re-

sults promised by its adoption.

The people of Kentucky have responded with an overwhelming unanimity to the imposition of the additional assessment, emed by the Superintendent of Public lustruction ample to put the system on a solid and permanent basis. It will be for the representatives of the people, sympathizing cordially with their generous constituency, to give shape to their wishes by all' legislation deemed necessary for realzing the large amount so liberally voted

The efficient Superintendent of Public Instruction, in addition to his report, has already prepared a well considered plan, which he will lay before you, and to both of which I invite your deliberate and eareful consideration

MILITIA The reports of the Adjutant General and Quarter-Master General will be iaid before you. I commend them to your favorable consideration. Both these officers concur that our present laws regulation will be a supported by the support of the support ing the militia are defective, and wholl nadequate to provide an efficient force that can be relied upon in case of need .-No one doubts the necessity of a discip lined, and well-regulated milita, for the purposes of State desense and the mainenance of law. I incline to the opinion that we must look chiefly to a volunteer system, to which encouragement should be given, for effective organization into companies, regiments, and battalions. suggest the repeal of our present statutes on the subject, in order that a more effect tive system may be adopted, in accordance with the suggestions which will hereafter be submitted in special comm mications from the departments of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master General.

GENERAL CRIST. I was directed by a joint resolution of the General Assembly to cause the remains of General Henry Crist to be removed from Bullitt county, and to cause a suitable monument to be erected to his

This duty has been performed. Upon drawing a warrant on the Auditor for the expenses incurred thereby, it was ascer tained that the legal provision, requiring a vote by ayes and noes on the journal of each House for every appropriation of money, had not been complied with, and the Auditor, in the discharge of his official duty, declined very properly to audit it.-It will be proper for the General Assem ly to make an appropriation to liquidate

CHARLES A. WICKLIFFE. The present year will be hereafter noted by the bereavement to our country of its distinguished dead. The few months ast past, especially, have witnessed a rich sarvest gathered to the garner of death! Within that period Pierce, Bell, Peabody, Walker, Stewart, Wool and Kendall have all passed away. To this sad list Ken-tucky mournfully adds another of her own loved sons. Gov. Charles A. Wickliffe departed

this life, near the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, on 31st October, His remains were immediately proght to Kentucky and interred in the family cemetery, near Bardstown, where they will sleep until "the graves give up

Few men have enjoyed such a succes sion of public honors as were shared by Governor Wick life. For half a century he was almost constantly in the publi service. As Governor of the Common-wealth; as Lieutenant Governor; in the Cabinet; in Congress, in the Constitutional Convention; in the legislative halls, or as a revisor of statues of Kentucky, he was he same faithful honest, dignified, and able advocate of the rights, honor, and interests of Kentucky.

The continued confidence reposed in

him by his native Commonwealth is his highest eulogium. He has passed away, "full of years and full of honor," leaving right example to those whom he has left behind him. It devolves upon you to take such no tice of of his death as his character, pub-

ie services, and virtues, so eminently de-

PIRE-PROOF PUBLIC BUILDINGS. The Commissioners intrusted with the construction of fire-proof public buildngs had hoped that the substantial, beautiful, well-arranged structure now in course of rapid construction, would have been completed before the meeting of the General Assembly.

The Commissioners contracted for the completion of the building on or before the 1st of December, under heavy stipulated damages in the event of a failure upon the part of the contractor to finish it completely by that time; but in this they have been sadly disappointed. has been an unfavorable season for build ing and the contractor was somewhat tardy in beginning the work. They hope by the month of May, to realize its entire finish. It will be built for the amount of the appropriation, though a few changes may be suggested in the report of the Commissioners, which will be laid before you in a few days, and which will give you in detail the arrangement and capacity of the building, and its entire contract

PENITENTIARY, I submit the annual report of Inspec-tors of the Penitentiary. The number of convicts on 2d December, 1869 was six hundred and fifty, showing a gradual in-crease over the past year. The management, discipline, and operation of the orison, under the present humane and efficient lessee, has been satisfactory and prosperous. The health of the convicts has been good; they have been treated with kindness; and a chaplain has been

especially assigned to them, who minis-ters regularly to their spiritual wants. I am persuaded, however, that our present system requires thorough refor-mation. While much has been accom-plished by the establishment of the House of Reform, whose successful operation will in a great degree, withdraw Juvenile offenders from the noxious atmosphere of our Penitentiary, much yet remains to be done for the attempted reformation of the older adepts in crime. The whole subject is full of thoughtful interest, and is now actively commending itself to the enlightened benevolence of the Christain world. I still retain the opinion, ex-pressed in my former messages, that much good might be accomplished by a classification and separation of the cenviets. I am or opinion that a plan might be devised by which, in case of surplus earnings, the convict, under proper restrictions, might, upon his discharge, receive a certain portion of such surplus or, in case of pinching need, his family might receive it before his term of ser-

vice expired. Might not so humane a previsions touch a hardened heart, and soothe it with the consolation that he was not entirely east off, as a hopeless criminal? Would it not prove a powerful incentive to good be-havior and fidelity, and, upon his discharge, perhaps prove a potent agency in his ultimate and entire reformation? Great good has been accomplished in the prisons of the larger States by lessening the term of service as a reward for the good conduct of the convict. By special egislative provision, the convicts are the period of imprisonment, by good con-duct, obedience, and fidelity to the regula-tions of the prison. While for misconduct deductions already earned are canceled. A joint resolution was passed at the last session of the General Assembly directing me to appoint three Commis sioners to visit the prisons of other States

and make a report upon the whole subject of prison discipline. In obedience to

that resolution. I appointed Hon. 1. T.

Martin, of Harrison; Hon. E. D. Stande ford, of Jefferson; and J. W. South, Esq., of Woodford. These gentlemen, have performed the duty assigned them, and will will no doubt present a full and interesting report. I therefore forbear, at this time, from making further sugges tions on this interesting and important

HOUSE OF REFORM. Under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly, establishing a House of Reform for Juvenile Delinquents, I appointed Wm. Bradley, of Hopkins; W. W. Bush, of Simpson, R. K. White of Louisville; J. Warren Grigsby, of Lincoln; W. C. Breckinvidge, of Fayette; and Richard Stowers, of Pendleton, as Commissioners to locate the charity, and pur-chase a tract of land for its use. Mr. Stowers was prevented by sickness from accepting the appointment. I substituted Hon John W. Menzies, of Pendleton, in his stead.

I have the honor of submitting the re-port of these Commissioners. It will be seen that they have located the House of Reform in the county of Jefferson, upon the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad, near Hobbs! Station. A tract of land containing two hundred and thirty acres has been purchased for twenty thousand dollars, a conveyance executed, and the money paid. Or this sum, the city of Louisville generously donated to the Commissioners the sum of eight thousand dollars, while twelve thousand was

I appointed M. L. Clark, of Franklin; R. C. Hudson, of Oldham; and A. C. Vallandiugham, of Simpson, under a provision of the same act, Commiss contract for and superintend the buildings. General Clark declined his appointment, in consequence of his acceptance of the position of Superintendent of the Public Offices being erected in Frankfort. I appointed S. L. Gaar in his stead. I have the honor to submit their report .-It will be seen they have agree upon the plan of said buildings, and have advertised for proposals for their erection. During and by the first of next September the buildings will be completed and ready for the reception of its future inmates, at a cost of thirty five thousand dollars. It will devolve upon you to provide, by appropriate legislation, for the organizaion of the charity and its future operations; designate the trustees and the mode of their appointment, and what officers are to be connected with the institution, and how appointed.

LABOR AND IMMIGRATION. It is self-evident that our native labor, white and colored, is sufficient for our present necessities. For a sificient supply we must look to foreign immigration But our need does not stop there. We must look to Europe also for capital and labor, if we desire to increase our popula-tion, and develop our industrial and mineral wealth. How, then, is the tide of European immigration to be induced to flow into Kentucky! How are the teeming hosts of European immigrants. now seeking American shores, to find it to their interest to make their future homes in this Commonwealth? These are questions which demand your deliber ate and earnest consideration. By liberal and prompt legislation, you may do much to accomplish their wise solution, and that

too, at a very inconsiderable cost. It is useless to deny that the most erroneous impressions, not only in Europe, but in many of the Eastern and Northern States of our own country. prevail with regard to Kentucky-I might add, the entire South. The belief is common there, and it is industriously circulated abroad (and, intimes of great political excitement, even at home,) that there is in Kentucky, and the southern States, no security for person or properly; that we are lawless and vindictive, and that white labor cannot prosper among us; in a word, that no foreign emigrant, differing in political sentiment with a majority of the Kentucky people, would find safe to settle here. It is also true, great ignorance prevails generally among the European misses as to the physical geography, the natural resources, the industries such impressions prevail, it is ucedless to expect the strong tide of emigration to

turn towards us. How are they to be removed? I reply. bring to the knowedge of the emigrating classes, while still in their old homes, and pefore their minds are made up as to their new, our social condition; our political system; our free schools; our eli-mate; the varied character of our soil the cost of land; our low rate of taxation; the maintainance of law and order, our freedom of religious opinion; our means

Promptly extirpate prejudice and remove error from the minds of the emigrants before their departure for Ameriea, by the free circulation among them, in their own language, of entire statements carefully and correctly prepared embody-ing the social, political and industrial at tistics of Kentu ky and half your work is done. Instruct them as to the resourvantages they hold out to capital, labor. and skill for a permanent settlement among us.

The iron-masters of Europe, with their capital, experience, and skill, must through such cheap agencies, become acquainted with our industrial and mineral wealth. Let the substantive fact dis closed by our partially completed geologi-cal survey, that Kentucky posseses a greater area of coal of good quality than is contained within the limits of any other State in the world, be impressed upon the mind of all Europeans who contemplate emigration. Let specimens of Kentucky coal be sent abroad to the great Industrial Expositions of Russia, France, and England, accompanied by exact statements of the thickness and quality of the seams within the coal-bearing area of this Commonwealth, in proof of their superiority over any in Great Britain. Inform them of the rich and boundless deposits of iron. ore which accompany the coal; the accessibility of both to commercial transit by rivers and railroads now completed or in course of construction; the high elevation of our coal and iron-bearing lands, where by they can be easily mined above the surface. Impress upon the foreign miners, furnace-men, and machinists, the inducements to emigration, as developed by the liberal compensation of the Amerian workingman over the wages of labor It must be by such means of statistical

information, circulated in cheap and con venient form, that we must stimulate mechanical industry in Kentucky in drawing to us capital, not less than an abundant supply of intelligent and skilled operatives from the mining and manufacturing districts of Europe. How are these statistics to be prepared? How circulated? In what form, and at

Two modes suggest themselves as satisfactory replies. The results may be accomplished by separate State action on the part of Kentucky alone, or by conjoint action of Kentucky with some of the Southern or Middle States.

The Commercial Convention, which recently assembled at Louisvilla, proposed a general agency for the whole South, and suggested that the Southern States should, by joint contribution, raise a fund to enable such agent to prepare, translate, publish, and circulate abroad, such advertisements in French. English, German, Italian, Dutch Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian, accompanied by cheap and suitable maps, with proper facts as statistics illustrative of the physical geography, natural resources, and industries of the States represented by him.—
The name of Commodore Maury, known alike to the Old World and New for him experience, his talents, scientific attain ments, and high character, was associated as the representative of such an agency. Kentucky might well establish a conjoint agency with Virginia, West Virginia,

[. spri grozza no canpidacol

The same objects might be accomp-lished by the establishment of an Immigration Agency in Kentucky alone at a somewhat increased cost. I dwelt so fully on the agencies and instrumentalities of our exculsive State action, in my last message, that I deem it unnecessary to do more than refer you to them.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. I renew my suggestions, contained in my communication last year to the General Assembly, for a completion of our Goelogical Survey. The highest inter-ests demand its completion. I have no reason to change the opinion therein expressed, that we might yet obtain the benefit and assistance of the United States Cosat Survey, and their corps of accomplished engineers, in the prompt completion of the work, if the General Assembly would, by joint resolution, ask Congsess to allow the Director, Professor ierce, in his proposed plan for estimates for extending his operations into a the valley of the Ohio and Mississippi, to in-clude Kentucky. If this were done, we should, at a very trifling and inconsiderable cost, have an accurate and valuable topographical map of the Commonwealth. STRY OF BIRTHS AND MARRIAGE.

The law requiring the registry of births and marriages was, about the begining of the war, repealed. The Medical Societies throughout the Commonwealth are greatly interested in having a similar statute re-enacted.

Most civilized countries, and especially many of the American States, provide for such a registry. Statistics, says a learned writer, are the account books of a nation, revealing the state of its affairs and the excellencies or defects of its institutions. Their substitute real and distinct knowledge for vague and general impressions. They dispel doubt and conjecture, elicit facts not previously suspec-ted, and overturn error. It was long doubted whether female life exceeded in duration that of male, and it has only been within the past twenty years that certainty on the subject has been attained. It was formerly confidently believed that an open winter was most fatal to life, and that more persons die of surfeit than want; but statistics show the reverse of these pro

verbs to be true.

The interest of sanitary medicine would be advanced and benefitted by the pro-posed law. It is believed that many valuable lives are saved annually in countries where accurate mortuary returns are made. The causes of disease and death having been ascertained and re-ported, the removal of such incidental causes directly diminishes the death rate.

Valuable results would follow the differential statistics between the white and colored race, and might, after a series of registrations, afford accurate knowledge of the status and ultimate destiny of the

African race.

The proposed law would be practically beneficial ato large classes of our community, in a variety of cases where both marriage and death become, in judicial investigation, the turning points in which title to character and property are both sometimes directly involved. I have had no such experience of the operation of the former law as as speak advisedly of its benefits. Impressed with the value of statistics generally, and in deference to ed it my duty to call your attention to the propriety of some action, if you deem

LUNATIC ASYLUMS Asylum impressed me strongly with the beneficent and practical results developed by the late liberality of the Legislature to these institutions. The new buildings the steady progress of enlightened hu-manity-in the wise and well-considered tionate care and relax: tion, and varied amusements, which now mark the treatment of the sad unfortunate inmates. The reports from both institutions will

be laid before you as soon as received, and will disclose any further requirement needed by these noble charities. INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHIL-

DREN. This charity continues to dispese its blessings to the unfortunate children who are its inmates. An additional wing is in the course of construction, which, when completed, will greatly add to the appearance, and afford large increased accom-modations for additional pupils.

The report of its operations for the past year will, when received, he laid be-KENTUCKY INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

AND DUMB. It is with sadness that I communicate to you the death of J.A.Jacobs. Superinten-dent of the Kentucky Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which occurred at Daupublic calamity; to the dumh inmates, so long the objects of his care, his loss is

faithful and zealous principal of that charity. His entire life was devoted to its service; the wants and cares of the mutes his constant study. Greater fideli-ty has rarely marked the life of any pubservant. Active, benevolent, charitable, and unobstructive, there was a simplicity in his life that won all who knew him. But he had a higher title!— He was a Christain, full of faith and full

I recommend, in token of his faithful and long-continued service, that some public notice be taken of his death. KENTUCKY RIVER.

In accordance with the provisions o an act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session, the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, after due advertisement, leased to the Kentucky River Navigation Company the locks and dams upon that river, for the term of fity years. at an annual rental of fifteen hundred dollars. A lease drawn by the Attorney General, with proper and reciprocal obligations, was executed, and the property surrendered to the company by me in the name of the State

I am gratified to state that the company have completed all their surveys, and will soon put ten additional locks ander contract, which will extend the the acighbors assured her was a "beautiful assignation of the river to the Three corpse."

The liberal subscriptions by the varithe entire completion of the work in a very reasonable time.

and am informed that two cases involving the validity of the act have been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, and will be argued in March next. LAW AND ORDER.

While quiet and order have prevaled generally in the State, several acts of riolence occurred during the past summer, wich induced me, at the written request of the Judge and Commouweaith's

in jail awaiting their trial.

While no one can feel more zensibly than I do the high and delicate responsibility of calling out the military force at any time, or under any circumstances, and while I should never do so save in support of, and in strict subordination to, the civil authority, yet I shall never hesitate promptly so to do, at any cost and all hazards, whenever it becomes necessary for the arrest and bringing to justice of all those who combine together no matter under what pretense, to trample the law

#### under their reet by acts of personal vio-PEDERAL RELATIONS.

The position held by Kentucky towards the Federal Government as a sovereign State in the American Union, demands from one a passing word upon the subject of our Federal Relations.

The dark shadows of the past are breaking away before the bright gleans of the future grandeur of the American Republic. The lever of self-interest must soon readjust the disturbed equilibrium of our Federal system. The material resources of the Southern States will soon and ample capital in the East or in Europe for their development. Peace has followed discord, and love must supplant hate. Every State will be brought back into the Union at no distant day. Local self-government will re-establish itself in all the States; public opinion, unawed by bayoness or military power, will, through the ballot-box, be edected in such governmental shape as the majority of the enlightened fremen in each State may determine, subject to the limitations of the Federal Constitution.

Free intercourse between various sections of our Union, through the medium of our railways, will husten this consummation. The more we see and know of each other, the higher will be our mutual appreciation, the greater will be our mutual appreciation. A few years, presents to day a proud spectacle of matchless energy and incalculable wealth. Already one railway spans the continent, connecting the Pacific stoday a proud spectacle of matchless energy and incalculable wealth. Already one railway spans the continent, connecting the Pacific stoday a proud spectacle of matchless energy and incalculable wealth. Already one railway spans the continent, connecting the Pacific stoday a proud spectacle of matchless energy and incalculable wealth. Already one railway spans the continent, connecting the Pacific stoday a proud spectacle of matchless energy and inc

#### Manuers. (London Saturday Review.)

It is quite curious to see how all those people who are well-bred only as a necessity. collapse into their native ra laness so soon as they have shut their house-door between the learning and experience of the medi-cal profession in Kentucky, I have deem-the domestic dressing gown and slippers, but What he tells you, you may rely upon as rank a naturally had-mannered because sel-A recent visit to the Eastern Lunatic fish person may be. The world and convenare entirely finished, making the structure compare favorably with any in the more brutality in the absolute, relatively he minor, and that I had better confess judg-West. The management of both indicate and my lord are twin brothers in churlishment, pay his fee and get the balance remit-

mine than under fustian. Good-manners have the great value of reaching self-restraint and the endurance of nnovances with Spartan inflexibility. Savages, children, and untaught people know nothing of this self-restraint. If they dislike a thing they show it; if they are annoyed. they manifest their annoyance; and they say out, with no sort of compunction, any unavorable opinion they may have formed of heir company. The repose that marks the east of Vere de Vere, though at times excessive in its impassability, has yet the beautiful quality of self-restraint; and not to bore our sighbors with our own feeling or concerns. or offend him in his is a virtue to which it were well if it were more common. One of the first lessons taught by the wise to their children is this habit of self-restraint-not moral bu personal-to keep their thoughts to inemselves, and, not like Gavarni's cafante terrible, tell Mrs. A to her face that she is ville, from a brief attack of paralysis, on ugly, or to inform Mr. B that mamma laughs the 27th of Movember last. To the Com- at him, and pune bases him; also to been a at him, and pipi hates him; also to bear a monwealth, the death of Mr. Jacobs is a little pain and discomfort without wincing, or annuying other people by their disquiet All this outward self-restraint is as neces-For more than forty years he was the sary for good breeding as the greater law of keeping down our temper or keeping in our appointes before folk-or as that lesser law of teaching a lad to take off his but to a lady, giving a ready answer when spoken to. and being generally civil and attentive to his

The best kind of good manners are only got by early education; and when you have egun early you have no need for those patent shams called "company manners," which are so sure of boing seen through. What is it but this early training which makes the peculiar charm of upper-class manners? These classes are never subjected to the society of vulgar ones. They are taught from the beginning all the niceties of good breeding, till these become as of second nature, and are not finery adopted for state occasions. The absolute perfection of manner is to be had only when the nature is as noble as the breeding, and the breeding bas been from the beginning.

A Connecticer woman wrapped up her dend baby and took it in her arms to a photographer's to secure a picture of what all

DR. HAZARD ARNOLD POTTER, said to be the with a liberal subscription by the city of Louisville, give confident assurance of York, on the 31, aged fifty-eight. Though he York, on the 31, aged fifty-eight. Though be had but one leg, he served as surgeon in the

> hugging the servant girl. Broadbrim was be the finest ever fed in Kentucky of their not long in discovering the face of his wife, as she peeped through the half-open door and raising with all the cooiness of a general officer, he thus addressed her: "Betsey, thee had better quit peeping, or thee will cause a disturbance in the family."

An inveterate stammerer, one day, upon a Attorney of the circuit in which they occurred to call out the militia, both infantry and cavalry, under circumstances which I may take occasion hereafter to make the subject of a special communication.

At the land was journey, stopped to dine at a hotel. On attempting to help himself to pepper at the an average of \$22 per acre. It was sold in tracts and purchased by different persons.—

The found, of Bourney. At the land was sold, and brought in the aggregate \$28,000, or an average of \$22 per acre. It was sold in tracts and purchased by different persons.—

The found, of Bourney. At the land was sold, and brought in the aggregate \$28,000, or an average of \$22 per acre. It was sold in tracts and purchased by different persons.—

The found of the circuit in which they sold in the aggregate \$28,000, or an average of \$22 per acre. It was sold in tracts and purchased by different persons.—

Carl. Mercury. l am happy to inform you that the law was fully supported and maintained, and several of those charged with its alleged ter "Po-po-po poor delivery." The pepper-box was soon filled.

MAYSVILLE, KY. DECEMBER 15, 1869.

#### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

We publish the Governor's message this morning to the exclusion of local and other ought to be generally read.

Reduction in the Price of Coal .- With the cents delivered. Give them a call.

Sale .- The following is a list of prices ob-

	moneet:		
	1 bay mare	140	00
	I old bay mare		00
	1 bay filly	27	00
	I two year old colt	50	00
	1 old sorrel mare	42	00
	I gray horse	- 50	07
	Z gray mares.	166	
	I bro n horse	118	00
	1 soirel mare		00
1	1 smail sorrel horse	60	00
	1 old gray mare	91	00
1	I small sorrel mare	18	35
	1 old gray mare	10	00
	1 mule colt. small		00
	I small mule colt	57	50
1	I wagon	105	00
1	1 buggy.	75	90
1			

Annual Meeting Kentucky Press Association. -In accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the Kentucky Press Assounce that the next meeting of the Kenounce that the next meeting of the Kentucky Country.

The fundamental truths of Magna Charta were more tunk forty times reasserted in the British Farlmanent against the assiptation, which threatened to subvect them. Let us fearliestly reassert, and in our action maintain, that release y reassert, and in our action maintain, that release y reassert, and in our action maintain, that release y reassert, and in our action maintain, that release y reassert, and in our action maintain, that release y reassert, and in our action maintain, that release y reassert and the threatened to subvect them. Let us fearlies the subsection of the reserved rights of the states is the greatest said used of civil fleety.

"It is self-count that is the greatest state greatest which the regular business of the Association will be delivered by J. Stoddard Johnson and people. It is obscilioned to the formation of the Frankfort Feoman after which the regular business of the Association will be delivered by J. Stoddard Johnson and the constitute their power. It blocking the will be delivered by J. Stoddard Johnson and the statest conceived in the Brankfort Feoman and the statest conceived from the heat of passion to the day of camerical to the statest of the state press. The bullet broke the bone of the statest state over the Kentucky Central reading as freezes, continue to protest against it. Poolage upople it is freezes, continue to protest against it. Poolage upople and the statest proved Lemmon party now, many, very many, many and the maintenance of statest press, and an extra continue to protest against the statest state greatest and over the Kentucky Central readily close to the head of another student strain over the Kentucky Central readily close to the head of another student strain over the Kentucky Central readily close to the head of another student strain over the Kentucky Central readily close to the head o

Executive Committee Kentucky Press Association.

George A. McMillen's Statement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6th, 1869. George A. McMillen states that he was induced to Mr. George T. Halbert by Perry Jefferson, on Tuesday, the first day of the nanging up the fiddle, but taking down the Jefferson remarking, "this is Mr. McMillen, clothing themselves in rags and hobnails It true." I told Mr. Halbert that I was not guilty does not in the least degree signify of what of selling liquor to a minor, and that for six months past persons had played for drinks at my tavern at Washington; that if this was tionality keep him or her straight in public gaming, I was guilty. Halbert said that this perhaps; but in private my lord is as great a was gaming, within the meaning of the statute, boor in his own degreess Hodge; and though and it was a hard case; that he would dismiss ness, and self is no more levely under the er | ted in the gaming case. I proposed to Halbert to pay him ten dollars and to have the cases dismissed without any further trouble, or without trial in open court. He talked to stores. Smithers, one of the witnesses, said he was satisfied he could not sustain the indictment, and would dismiss the causes and did so, stating in open court that he had talked with the witnesses and that he did not believe he could make out a case. I paid Mr. Halbert five dollars in money, all that I had, and before I did so. He did not dismiss the case at my costs. Nothing was said by him about day. my paying the costs. Mr. Halbert did not propose to me to dismiss the cases for ten G. A. MCMILLEN. and did do so.

## SALES OF LAND AND STOCK.

COUNTY COURT DAY .- Geo. W. Hamilton eports about two hus dred head of cattle beng offered, selling as high as six cents. Thirty two-year olds went to \$58; 12 do. at \$58; 16 do. at \$60 10; 25 do. at \$48; 9 do. at It is seven miles square and has two hundred \$40 75; 16 yearlings at \$52 75.

One pair 4-year old broke mules, belonging to Joet Cummins, sold at \$380; two other pairs, 3 year olds, at \$280 and \$260; 3 horses at \$130, \$105, \$65.

Maj. Hibler thinks there were near 800

head were offered. Fourteen 4 year old broke mules sold at \$170 60; I pair of broke at \$487 l do. at \$475; 3 broke at \$160 per head; 18 2-year olds at \$120 70; 16 yearlings taken down at \$70; 4 small do. at \$55. Not so many cattle offering, but prices a shade higher. 26 common sold at \$35; 14 do. \$30; 28 do. \$50 20 Oxen from \$150 to \$160. 22 shoats . veraging about 75 pounds at \$9 05 per head,

Horses from \$60 to \$135. Phil, Kidd reports the offerings of stock of all kinds less than last court day, estimatng the number at 200 mules and about the same number of cattle. Bidders were reluctant to take hold, preferring to wait till after Christmas. The offerings of cattle were principally 2 year olds. 2d quality, and brought from ac to fite per pound. The mal-Christmas. The offerings of cattle were brought from 5c to 6tc per pound. The mules offered were of inferior grades, going off very heavy-some lets being put up twice before a sale was effected. Four head broke (thin) \$195 per hand; eight broke mules (mediam) \$155; twenty head (anbroke) \$135

per head -Par. Ken. FINE CATTLE ' SOLD .- John McClintock CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

In obedience to the joint resolution of the General Assembly, directing me to test the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, I have employed counsel, and one morning and 20 head of 2 and three year olds at eight actually discovered the truant kissing and cents, averaging 1,750 lbs. They are said to age. - Par. Ken.

> BIO SCRVET AND SALE OF LAND .- Our effipient County Surveyor, Mr. G. R. Martin, last week surveyed one thousand three hundred acres of land, situated in this and Robertson counties, and the property of Mr. B F Vimont, of Bourbon. All the land was an average of \$22 per acre. It was sold in BOLLINGER-BELT.-At the residence of the bride's father. Mr. Deanis Belt, on Tacaday morning. Nov. 38th, 1899, by alder E. B. Channeller, Mr. B. B. Bollinger, of this city, to Miss Mattie Belt.

CHRISTMAS CATTLE .- Hughes & Harp bought head of Cristmas cattle, to be shipped to the

violation have been arrested, and are now VEEKLY MAYSVILLE EAGLE per head. They have on hand some sixty head that averaged over 2,000. It seems a pity that we who raise such splendid cattle. cannot have the satisfaction of eating a steak from their surloin, but they must all go to line the "fair round bellies" of Fifth Avenue Nabobs .- Lex. Gaz.

> A SINGULAR and unaccountable disease exmatter. It is an important document and ists among the cattle of Montgomery county. The cattle swell up in the neck and thront seemingly suffer a great deal, and in iess than 24 hours begin to reel and totter, like a rise of the river coal has again fallen in price. | man under the influence of liquor, with con-Pogue, Duke & Co. have on hand a large stant trembling and shaking of the head. Some supply of the very best Pomeroy which they attr.bute it to eating hog acorns, of which sell at eleven cents in the yard or at twelve some cattle are very fond, but this we cannot believe.

> LELAND HATHAWAY, of Clark, sold his farm tained at the sale of Yancey & Alexander, on of 106 acres, Wednesday, to James Haguard, December 13th, 1869, by F. M. Weedon, auc. for \$9 81 per acre. Twenty-eight head of two-year old cattle brought \$25 per head; 19 herd of yearling cattle brought \$27 per head; 18 head of yearling cattle \$32 per head; 3 Durham cows sold respectively for \$101, \$50-

> > AT the sale of Mr. George W. Downing, of Scott, on Friday last, Col. R. P. Sne'l auctioneer, horses brought from \$50 to \$300; a gelding by Leo. Thomas' stallion, "Look Out," brought \$300-W. F. Elmson, purchaser; milch ehows \$41 to 60; stock hogs \$10 to \$11 per hundred; short two-year old cattle \$66; yearlings \$53; calves \$27 to \$33; common broad sows \$20 to \$28.

#### STATE NEWS.

ARRESTED .- A man by the mame of Martin Baker was arrested in Bracken county slast sociation, and the expressed desire of the week on the suspicion of having stolen a members of the organization, it becomes the horse from Wade Hopkins & Co., of Pleasant agreeable duty of the undersigned to an Valley Mills, in this county, some time last October, and, after a preliminary examination tucky Press Association will take place in the before Judge Hargis, was required to give

Sherburne, in Fleming county, was entered on Saturday night last and robbed. A simpleminded negro confessed he was one of the burglars and reported the names of the other parties concerned in the theit, all of whom -some three or four-were negroes. He also told where the stolen goods were concealed. On going to the spot, however, they were not themselves and the world. It it not only last October term of the Mason Circuit Court, to be found. The money stolen -some twelve dollars-was recovered from the persons of the negroes .- Carlisle Mercury

THE SECRET OF BEAUTY lies in the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm for the complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear where it is applied, and a beautiful complexion of pure! Hodge shows his bad breading with a trifle the first indictment for selling liquor to a satin-like texture is obtained. The plainest features are made to glow with Healthful Bloom and Youthful Beauty.

> Remember Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the ing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our

To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's

AT Salesburg, Connecticut, a little boy named Lynch, two or three years old, got up on a table, during a few minutes, absence of his mother, and, commenced playing with promised to pay him five more, but he left a lighted candle. When his mother returned she found him there in flames. He died next

A LARGE ball of fire was seen rolling along dollars. I proposed to pay him ten dollars if a hill, near Cuba, New York, on the night of he would dismiss both indictments and save the 16th ultimo, and next morning a farm on me further trouble, and he agreed to do so the hillside was tound to be scratched as if a fire had passed over it. The ground appeared convulsed, it is said, at the time of the phenomenon, the windows rattled, and those who did not see the meteor imagined it was an earthquake.

> Mr. SULLIVANT, of Ford county, Ill., owns forty thousand acres of tillable prairie land. and fifty miles of Osage hedge.

## MARRIED.

WOOL Y-JACOB-In this city, on the even-ing of he 0th, at the residence of Mr. John S. Wilson, by the Boy J. S. Snipman, Mr. Vertuer Wooley to Miss Leita B. Jacob, head of mules offered.

J. N. Caidwell reports prices of mules fully sustained and a shade higher. About 700

HANLY-HUKILL-At the Christian church in Poris, Ky, on the 27th uit, by Eld r Duvid Walk, assisted by Elder Marshall, Mr. J. Grat. Hanly to Miss Laura Hakill, all of Paris. Hanly to Miss Laura Hakill, all of Paris.

SCOTT-GRAY-On December 7th, at the Church of the Nativity, in this city by Rev. Mr. rier, of Covington, Mr. W. G. Scott of Patterson, New Jersey, to Miss Rosa Gray, daughter of the late Hamilton Gray, of Mayaville,

FR. ZEE-EE-On Tuesday, November 31st, at the residence of the brid 's mother. Mrs. Jane Lee, by Rev. C. H. Dobbs, Mr. David Frazec to Miss Maria Le.

Miss Miria Le.

SIAIGS-WELLS.-Tuesday, November 9th, at the residence of the bride's father, near Bridford, Bracken county, by Jesse A. Holton, Mr. George S. Stairs and Miss Narcess Wells. KING-ROBERTSUN-November 23, by Elder Allen Knight, at the residence of the bride's mother, in Minerva, Mr. Marshall King and Miss Bianche Robertson. youngest daughter of the late Dr. Wm. H. Kobertson.

Dr. Wm. d. Kobertson.

PARKS SIMS-At the Burnett House, in Cincianati, on the 23d inst. by Elder W. T. Moore,
Mr. Richard M. Parks. of Carlisse, to Miss - liza Attendants-Mr. John Blair and Mies Mattie Parks.

Attendants-Mr. William Osborne and Miss Lucy Adams; Er. Fountaine White and Miss Octavia HOLTON-SIDWELL-On Thursday, Nov. 25, at Mrs. A. Sidwell's, by Rov. Hiram Baker, Mr. W. Ozgood Hoiton and Miss Mattie Sidwell.

W. O-good Hotton and Miss Mattie Sidweil.

HAYS—BRUUGHT: N—At lagrange, Georgia, on the 25th inst., by Re. James Hardin George, Major Thomas H. Hays, of Kentucky, to Miss (jeograf T. Broughton, dengiter of Judge Edward Broughton, of the form. r place,

BEST—tAULT—At the residence of the bride's parents, in this county, on Taursday even.ng. November 25, 1899, at haif post eight o'clock, by Rev. H. U. Northoott, Mr. Thos. L. tivet to Miss Mary Alice Gault.

Attendants—Mr. Reni, Best, and Miss Apole. Attendants-Mr. Benj. Best and Miss Annie

Gault; Dr. Alex. Hunter and Miss Sallie Best; Mr. Wm. Dwire and Miss Minnie Rees : Mr. Thos. Reynolds and Miss Belle Jones. JON'S-LUMAN-At the res' dence of John man, near Stratton's Springs, Lowis county, Ky.,
Tucsday morning, Nov. 23d, 1659, by 'equire Williams, Mr. Aaron Jones. of Aberdeen, Onio, to
Miss Elizabeth Luman.
MANN-WALLACE-In Milleraburz, Nov. 23,
by Rey. J. B. Briney, Clifton Mann to Miss Salue
Wallace.

PECKOVER-WALLACE-On Wednesdey, the 17th, by Ker. C. K. Ma shall, Br. R. Peckover, of Paris, Kentucky, to Mrs. Saraa A. Wallace, of

New York market, which weighed 2,075 lba. IE THE HIGHEST STYLE OF THE ART

	CINCINNATI MARKET.	New Advertisements
	[Corrected every other day.]	COAL COAL!!
BEESWA	Prime yellow per lb	U
BEANS.	Choice navy 82 75@S	Reduction in Price of Coal!
BUTTER- BAGGING	Choice	Just received a fresh supply of
COTTON Keptneky, 21b 27627% Pomeroy Coal		
CANDLE	Middling 24% @241/4 Rope, per lb 40%42	which I am selling at Eleven Cents per bushel in the yard, and Twelve Cents delivered to city customers.  J. Will M.A.D. Agent.
COFFEE-	Extra star car, per lb. 28% 20% Paraffine per lb. 35637% Cheica Ric. per lb. 24% 25	TJOLIDAY TRADE,
CHERSE.	Choice Rie, per lb	FQ8
EGGS-	Factory, per lb 18%419	1869.
FISH	Shippers count, per dezen 29930	JAMES SMITH
FLOUR,	Mackerel, No. 1 per bbl	desires to call the attention of purchasers to his large and elegant stock of books and fancy station-
FEATHE	Live geese, prime to choice lb 75@78	ery, con isting of
GRAIN,	Whoat, No. 1 Ky white 1 15@1.30 Corn	TOYS AND JUNENILE BOOKS, ILLUS TRATED PRESENTATION BOOKS, Poetical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles,
TIEND	Rye 90. Oats, white 546655	Prayer and Hymn Books, and
HEMP.	Double Dressed Ky., per lb 131/2	Fancy Stationery,
ΠΑΥ.	Green, per 1b	writing desks, tourist cases, secretaries' portfolios, wor, handkerch of and gl vo b xes, portemon- nais, backgam non boards and games.
поа,	Tight pressed, per tun	The entire stock will be found one of the largest and best ever offered in this market.  novll  JAMEN SMITH.
MOLASS		NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
MESS PO	Extra golden syrup, per gal \$1@1.25	TA
HAMS.	Prime city	Office Mays. & Lex. R. R., Non. Div. } Mayville, Ky., Dec. 6, 1869. The SEVENTH Call, of 5 percent, on all private subscription of stock is now due. Please call at the office and pay the same
SEED.	Prime city por 1b	office and pay the same By order of the Board of Directors. oct6 HENRY PELHAM Sec'y & Treas.
	Clover, per lb 13 Timethy, per bach \$3 35:62.45 Flax, per bush 1 50:31 90 Hemp, per lb 44:665 Canary, por lb 10:31:65	Stoves and Tinware.
	Red top, 14 lb per bush	N. COOPER,
SALT.	Kanawha, per bbi	No. 21 & 33, SECOND ST., Opposite Court
SUGARS.	New Orleans per lb	I have determined to sell out my large stock of
	Porto Rico	COOKING STOVES,
	Crushed per 15	TIN, WOODEN & STONEWARES,
	A Codee, per lb. 15%@16 B Codee, per lb. 15%@15% Extra C, per b. 13%@15% Yellows, per lb. 13%@14%	FRUIT JARS, ICE CHESTS,
TOBACCO	YIRGINIA LEAF.	Water Coolers, Cream Freezrs, &c.
	Luxs, per pound	At Prices barely to COVER COST.
	Trash, per lb	New is the time to buy CHLAPER than ever was sold in this market.
	M. dium leaf, per lb	CORN! CORN!!
	MANUFACTURED. (8@62 10's, ½'s, and ½'s, dark 70@75 1) amaged 30@40	5,000 BUSHELS WANTED at No. 10, Market Street, adjoining Jackson's Stables. nov24w F. M. NEWTON.
	Cut and Dry Smoking	NEW STOVE AND TIN STORE
	Bright Pounds, fine	HUGH POWER,
CORRECT	ED EVERY OTHER DAY BY H. GEAY & CO.	(Successor to Power & Spalding.)
Wholesale	Grocers, corner Second and Sutton streets.	SECOND ST., SOUTH SIDE, MAYSVILLE,
COFFEE	Common to choice per 11 ZZGZZ	Would respectfully eall the attention of the public to the variety and styles of stoves which he now offers for sale, in this market, of the most modern improvement, for weod or coal, combining all the qualities, making them first class stoves, in beauty of design, economy of fuel, and quickness of opera-
MOLASS	ES Orleans, per % bbl \$1.00	tion.  These stoves, which comprise a great variety in design, size and price, have been selected from the best stove markets in the country, and will warrant
FLOUR, WHEAT,	We quote at	the highest recommendations to meet the wants of the public.
GRAIN.	Red, No. 1	HIS FINE PARLOR AND JAMB GRATES Have been selected with great care, and for variety,
	Rye	neatness of design and fineness of finish, cannot be surpassed. I also have a fine assortment of fancy Japanned
WHISKY	Per gallon 1 20a2 00 IONS.	ware, toilet setts, brass kettles, cream freezers, ac., &c.  de.  Twill manufacture and keep constantly on hand
MACKE	Bacon, per lb	THE SALES AS ASSESSED OF THE SALES
	NS L. 927 50 do No. 2 25 00 do No. 2 25 00 do ½ bbl No. 1 13 50 do N. 2 850 do ¼ bbl No. 1 5 56 do No. ½ bbl No. 1 5 56 White Fish 9 50	And am prepared to offer to the trade such induce- ments as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Particular attention paid to Roeding. Guttering. Spouting, and
RAUS,	White Fish	General job work.
SEED.	Clover,	brass and iron.  janlwiy.  HUGH POWER.
TALLOW. 4 50		
CANDLES.		
WOODE	Buckets \$2 5d	LOUISSTINE,
	Tubs, nest three 2 00 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	MERCHANT TAILOR
CHARGE	SPECIAL NOTICES.	—AND—
On the	WORDS OF CHEER.	GENTS FUKNISHER,

On the Errors of Youth and the Follies Age in relation to marriage and social evi s, with a helping hand for the erring and uportunate, Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Box P., Philadelphia, Pa. sept28:waw THE GREAT PICTORIAL ANNUITY .- Host-tier's United States Almanae for 1970, for distribution gratis, throughout the Unit d States and all civilized c untries of the We tern Hemisphere, will published ab ut the first of January, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it entains. In addition to an admirable treatise or the causes, prevention and ours of a great variety of dise ses, it embraces a large amount of informa tion interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such m ridians and latitudes as are most su table for a rrect and comprehensive national calendar.

The nature, uses and extraordinary sanitary ef-Sects of H ST TTER'S ST MACH BITTER the stable tonic and alterative of more than half the christian world, are fully set forth in its paces,

which are also interspersed with p ctorial illustra-tions, va uable receipes for the household and farm. humorous anecdotes, and other instinctive and amu ing reading matter, original and selected. Among the unuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful, and may be had for asking. Get copies by sending to the central manufactory, Pittsburg, Pa., or to the nearest dealers in Hostett r's Stomach Bitters. The Bitters are sold in every city, town, and vil lage, and are exten ively used throughout the en-LOSS OF MANHOOD or Impotence, resulting om the follies of youth or other curses, young,

middle ged or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor by the sure and only known remedies, to be had, at the Western Medical office, 131, Syeam re street. Cincionati, Onio. Send stamp for circular. Female disorders speedily cured. Medicine cymail. Recent cases of Private disease cured in thise days. No charge until cured. All confidential. Board and nursing furnished. Our Female Month y Periodical remedy acts in 24 hours. Price 55.

## New Advertisemeiles.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNER. The partnership heretofore existing between 0. & J. K. Cartney is this day dissolved by mu-A & J. s. Eccarchey is this day dissolved by mutual conset. Geo. A McCarthey will con inue the business at the old stan! A! persons knowing themselves indebted to the old firm either by note or account, will please come forward and settle without delay, as we wish all the old business settled by January 1st, 1870. Those having accounts against the firm will present them for settlement.

G. A. & J. E. Mc. ARTHEY.

declá, '89 w&twff RETAIL

NOTICE.

Family Grocery and Feed Store ! BY Julius Culbertson,

SUTTON ST., . . . . . . MAYSVILLE, KY Hay, oat, shorts, corn, &c., sold reasonably for CASH. Butter, cheese, game, poultry, eggs, and all sinds of

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE dec14 '69, w.ktw bought at market price,

W. T. Cole, Adm'r, Ac., Mason Circuit Court. W. T. Cole, Adm'r, and Mason Circuit.

Mary Forman and others.

The creditors of Charles W. Forman, deceased, are hereby notified to produce their claims, properly authenticated, to me at the Mason Circuit Cent. Clerk's Office, on or before the lat day of January, 1870, that the same may be audited and reported to the Court for settlement,

GEORGE W. SULSER,

Master Commissioner, M. C. C.

#### --- AND---GENTS FUKNISHER,

No. 43 east Second street, north side. MAYSVILLE, XY.

ectfu'l informs his friends and the public gener-SEASONABLE GOODS IN HIS LINE. WHICH WILL BE MADE UP TO ORDER ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TER AS.

Keeps a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in this market.

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PANCY AND STAPLE

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New Bonnets, Hats and Feathers, Flowers, Sash and Bonnet Ribbons, Intenta Sacques, Roods, Hair Coils, Nets Gullars and Cuzs, Jet Neklaces and Jewelry. Please call at No. 7, Front street, Mrs Marble Oorks

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Optitions of the Press:—"The firm is reliable, and deserve their nuccess."—Weekly Prisons. May 8. "We know them to be a fair dealing firm.—"A Herald, M-y 23. "A friend of ours draw a \$500 prize, which was promptly received.— Daily News, New 3. Send for circular. Liberal inducements to Agents.

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Will practice in Mason and adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals.

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OFFICE-No. 10, Court Street. Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in lason and adjoining counties. Collections made ith promptness and moderate charges. In all home and foreign cases, notice may be twen to take depositions at his office.

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OFFICE STATIONERY, Wall Paper & Window Shades, LADIES PORTMONIAS and FANCY ARTICLES,

making a full line of Goeds, which I well sel Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

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I will continue the business at the OLD STAND.

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CINCINNATI, OHIO. Late of Kentucky.

PROPRIETORS. Il aving just purchased the lease of the abave was anown flotel, we are now refitting, painting, refundation and setting the entire flounce in first-clasorder; and con assare our friends and the publicly will here find every accommodation and convenience that can desire. We respectfully selicible continuance of the liberal patronage beretely

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CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY! Having purchased Mr. Allen's interest in the BIERBOWER & ALLEN,

Where I am prepared to manufacture to order, and or sale, all kinds of Carriages and Buagies.

CARRIAGES,

SUPERIOR IN STYLE AND FINISH

Late of Kentucky

Jons W. Garners was on Tuesday re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio

Butte have been introduced into the Alabama Legislature allow the State to indorse the bonds of various railroads to the amount ef \$8,000,000.

THE Alabama Grand Lodge of Masons is in seemion at Montgomery. There are 400 rep LENOS resentatives present.

A FEW days ago a tree fell upon Abel Lamb and son, near Thorntown, Indiana, killing the old man instantly and dangerously injuring the young one

In St. Louis on Monday night Mike Mc-Coole and Tom Kelley gave George E Douglas, a correspondent of the New York Clipper, a terrible beating at the saloou of the former. | LINENS.

Edward Gattin, a friend of Douglas, was also severely pounded. Douglas had written some strictures on McCoole and Kelley, the latter two were arrested.

In a drunken, row at Columbia City, indiann, yesterday, CHARLES HOWELL stabbed LEWIS LAVINE three times in the abdomen and four times in the bead. LAVINE will probably die. Howell was arrested.

Reports regarding the diplomacy of General Stekles say that the prejudices of the SPANISH people are being rapidly overcome, and plans for the cession or disposition of the Island of Caba are being calmly dis-

Peririons are being prepared, according to the New York Post, asking the Pennsylvania Legislature to re-enact the ten commandments, the people, so far as the conduct of a good many show, having forgotten their exis-

Carrain Saw. SHARPE, late of the Arkansas militia, was waylaid by a party of men in Lawrence County, in that State, last week, and was shot and nearly besten to death. He succeeded in reaching home and gave the names of three of the party. There are no hopes of his recovery . . . . .

THE Tennesse Legislature has recently repeoled the law passed last winter providing for the payments of claims beld by the loyal men for losses sosta ned in the late war. By this action forty-two thousand claims, aggregating \$6,000,000 are disposed of.

In the case of the Commonwealth of Kentucky vs the Louisville City National Bank, a sait to recover the tax levied by the State on income from United States bonds, Judge Hoke, of the Jefferson County (Kentucky) Court, yesterday decided that the law under which the suit was brought was constitutional, and the act of Congress providing the collection of such tax unconstitutional.

WOMANALITY, -Some people are always having something to say about the ladies-the "dear creatures" -and as we can never think or speak upon that subject save in the most complimentary terms, we give for the benefit of the "opposition," the following, from a quaint (sensible) writer: "I have seen women so delicate that they were afraid to ride, for fear of the running away: afraid to walk, lest the dew might fall; afraid to sail, lest the boat might upset; but I never saw one of them afraid to get married, which is more risky then all else put together.

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THENTOUSERY Successors to Albert & Lilleston,

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Gold, Silver and Diamond Back Cases.

Ever exhibited in this city, Also, a splendid as sortment of Jewelry of the latest styles.

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ALL OF WRICH WILL BE SOLD BELOW CINCINNATI PRICES!

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NEW HOSIERY. ALPACAS, ALPACAS, ALPACAS.

LENOS. POPLINS,

POPLINS. POPLINS. PARCELS PARCELS PARCELS.

LINENS LINENS. CARPETS,

CARPETS CARPETS.

OIL CLOTHS. CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES. CASSIMERES. CLOTHS, CLOTHS, CLOTHS. NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS. CONTINUALLY, CONTINUALLY. STILL THEY COME. STILL THEY COME STILL THEY COME,

To MULLINS & HUNT'S To MULLINS & HUNT'S

CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

> CHEAP GOODS CHEAP GOODS,

ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME, ALL THE TIME.

BARGAINS,

OLD FRIENDS OLD FRIENDS NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS, NEW FRIENDS,

STRANGERS, STRANGERS, EVERYBODY, EVERYBODY, BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT

THE CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE

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and are prepared to ship at lower rates than any other house in Maysville. Shippers are requested to call and see us.

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MOST REASONABLE RATES WE HAVE ALSO REDUCED THE PRICE OF COAL

which we will sell at 10 cents in the yard or at 11 cents delivered in the city. Parties desiring to make shipments or to purchase coal, will find it to their advantage to deal with POGUE, DUKE & CO. aprilow ktwtf

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HAVE OPENED A NEW

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at the lower grade, where they will keep constantly

Orders left at C. L. STANTON'S Beak store will

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BOOTS, SHOES, AND HATS (Direct from the Factories.) We have just been receiving the LARGEST STOCK

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Cobarn & Claffin's best Boots.
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Francis Dane's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Brogans.

Boyd & Corey's celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes and Children's Shoes are constant of the Children's Shoes. dren's Shoes.

John Hart & Co.'s celebrated Women's and Children's Shoes.

Kimbail's colebrated Women's and Misser' Shoes Kimbali's calebrated Wemen's and Misses' Shoes And all other A 1 brands of saif, kip and morocco

Hats. Our Hat stock is large, comprising Fur, Brushs and Men's and Boys' Wool Hats, made to order. OWENS & BARKLEY. TERMS CASE.

Deriodicals &c. THE

Saturday Evening Post.

THREE MONTHS GRATISII

This "cheapest and best of the Literary Week-lies" is off-ring unequalied inducements to new subscribers.

In the first paper of October, it commenced a brit-liant hovelete iled "A Family Falling," by Eliz-abeth Presents. It also is now ranning a serial, "George Canterbury's will." by Mrs. Henry Wood, the famous author of Rast Lynne," 20. NEW NOVELETS will continually second each other. Among those already on hand, or in progress, are "index a Ban," by Ananda M. Dougins, "Leonic's Secret," by Frank Leo Benedict, A Novolet, by Mr. Hesmer, &c.
The Post also gives the Come of the English Magazines. Magazines.

MEW SUBSCRIBERS for 1870 will have their an scription dated back to the paper of October 2d, until the large extra edition of that date is exhausted. This will be thirteen papers in addition to the regular week y numbers for 1870—or affects months in all! When our extra edition is exhausted, the mamos of All new stoogethers for 1870 will be entered on our list the very week they are received.

TERM 3. -82 50 a year; Two copies, 31; Four copies 51; Five copies tand one gratis. 55.—One copy of the Fest and one of The Lady's Frience, 31.

A copy of the large and beautiful Premium Seed Engraving—"Taking the Measure of the Wedding Ring"—engraved in En land at a cost of \$200—will be zent to every full (\$2.50 subscriber, and to every person sending a clinb. The is a truly bosutiful engraving! Address

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TWO MONTHS GRATIS!! THE LABY'S FRIEND enpounces the following Novelets for 1970; "Did He Forget Her?" by Louise Chaudior Moulton; "The Cascannons' Aunt," by Elizabeth Fress tt, aut.er of "Letwen Two." &c.: "Nolid -ilver; or, Utrisie Deane's Bridal Gifts." by Amanda M. Douglas, au. hor of "The Debarry Forune," with numerous Shorter Stories by a beriliant gainty of lady writers.

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I am auxious to do an active business and will "SMALLER PROFITS" HAN ANY BOCOR IN THE CITY. GIVE ME A CALL,

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